The Centre Reporter.

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THE WAR SITUATION

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR MORE VOLUNTEERS.

The Spanish Fleet Now Supposed to be at Santiago.—A Big Naval Battle Can be Expected at Any Time.

WASHINOTON, May 25.—The event of the day in the war situation was the issuance of a proclamation by the President calling for 75,000 more volunteers. It added a new and striking phase to the lethargic conditions which have prevailed of late, and came with almost startling unexpectedness even to many of the high official officers in the army.

The proclamation means not only the assembling of a large force of troops, but also the appointment of a number of major generals, brigadier generals, colonels, majors and staff field officers for the organization of this additional force of 75,000 men into army corps, divisions, brigades and regiments.

Yesterday at the close of the day at the Navy Department the situation as to the fleets, both American and Spanish, was precisely as it was a few days ago, so far as the officials knew, the only notable difference being an apparent strengthening of the confidence of the officials in their belief that Cervera's squadron is lying in the Santiago harbor. In this hope and belief the officials found great comfort, knowing the abilities of the American naval commanders in Cuban waters to keep the Spanish admiral bottled up in his narrow-neck harbor until he shall surrender or be starved out.

If Cervera is actually at bay the officials feel not the slightest apprehension of any relief coming to him from the outside in the shape of another Spanish squadron from Cadiz.

The reason for this belief is their unquestioned ability to hold Cervera in check with only a few vessels—perhaps a couple of monitors and torpedo boats—thus leaving the remainder of the big armored fleet and a great number of unarmored but serviceable war craft to take care of any re-enforcements that might attempt to come from Spain to Cervera's aid.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

Cervera's fleet is now reported to be at Cienfuegos.

Admiral Sampson has been ordered to destroy the fortifications at San Juan.

The President has issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to serve two years.

The Oregon reached Florida in safety accompanied by the Marietta and Buffalo.

Our fleets are concentrating before Guantanamo as well as Santiago, indicating the squadrons are preparing to attack Cerveras.

The destination of the Cadiz fleet, according to advices from Madrid, has not been agreed upon. Another report, however, says the fleet is going to the Philippines.

A mysterious explosion was heard by officers and men on four American ships when twenty-five miles off land Sunday afternoon. Every man on deck was knocked down, but the vessels were not damaged.

It is believed that the attack on Havana by land and sea will not longer be delayed than is necessary for the transportation of troops sufficient to establish a base of supplies.

The battleship Oregon arrived at Key West and will join Admiral Sampson's squadron.

Spain will probably attempt privateering, but it is believed the influence of foreign governments will not permit the execution of such a plan.

Representative Pearce, of Mississippi, has introduced a resolution providing for the construction of five first-class cruisers, ten torpedo boats, fifteen torpedo destroyers and fifteen steel gunboats.

Twenty-one transports are waiting at Tampa, Fla., to convey United States troops to Cuba.

Divers have been ordered to Key West to put Sampson's and Schley's vessels in fighting trim.

It was reported in Kingston, Jamaica, that an Anglo-American treaty has been signed.

Colonel Cortijo, Dr. Julian and two Spanish privates are on their way to Havana, where they will be exchanged for the American correspondents, Thrall ahd Jones.

Fretman Halstead, the newspaper correspondent sentenced to nine years' imprisonment at San Juan, has been taken to a convict camp.

In the Spanish Senate the statement was made by the Minister of Marine that the attention of the powers had been called to our ships of war flying the Spanish flag for the purpose of deception and the practice was denounced as "cowardly and iniquitous." Naval men in Washington assert that international law permits such use of the enemy's flag.

At the State Department a denial was made to a story from Paris that Italy had protested against the Cuban blockade because of its ineffectiveness.

The statement of Senor Leony Castillo that the Spanish Ambassador to France was negotiating with the Cuban representative for submission of the insurgents, is emphatically denied by the Cuban Junta.

The Cuban colonial government has issued a decree removing the duty on food importations.

The United States Consul at Guadaloupe reports that provision is scarce on the island owing to the war with Spain. United States vessels have stopped running, prices are rising and the supply is very limited.

French newspapers claim that Spain has scored several points against the United States, but admit the outlook for the future is not very bright.

The British steamer Ardanmhor was towed into Key West, having been captured by the Osceola for acting in a suspicious manner, but was released by Commodore Remey upon representations made by the British Consul.

A report comes from St. Thomas that an American cruiser captured a Spanish bark off San Juan de Porto Rico on Saturday last.

A Spanish staff officer in speaking of the proposed invasion of Cuba by the United States says the plan is perilous and may result disastrously to the invading army.

A British naval officer has suggested to Governor Murry, of Newfoundland, that the United States be advised to send a swift patrol ship in the neighborhood of that island to watch for Spanish ships that may come there for coal.

DESTINY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

[Condensed Extracts.]

The victorious guns of the American fleet have closed one chapter of our National history and opened another. The destiny of the Philippines is not to be decided in a moment or prematurely determined, but whatever the decision and whatever the determination the United States must decide and determine. No other nation can. This responsibility we cannot divide. Leaving the consideration of merely American conditions and abandoning circumstances and an environment limited to this hemisphere, the United States is forced to step upon the world's stage and to deal with the world's problems.—Philadelphia Press.

Undoubtedly the case of the Philippines is different from the case of Cuba. The United States is pledged not to keep Cuba for its own, and to stay there only until Spain has been put out of the island and until the Cubans have established a government. With regard to Porto Rico, if we take it, and with regard to the Philippines, we are under no such pledge. We are under no obligation, formal or implied, to abandon the Philippines at the conclusion of the war.—Milwaukee Sent'l.

Such a territorial acquisition would more than indemnify us for a much greater war than any we would be called upon to wage against a weak and rotted State like Spain. It may be said, however, as to the ledger account, that we shall take and keep the right little island of Porto Rico to boot.—Washington Times.

Give Cuba her freedom, sell the Philippines and hold Porto Rico, would seem to be the proper disposition of the possessions which Spain must forfeit to the United States on account of the war. The Philippines we do not want, certainly not if they can be sold to either Japan or some other Power for a sufficient sum to pay a large share of the expenses of the war.—Minneapolis Journal.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

James W. Howyer and Mary E. Verbeck, of Snow Shoe.

John Hlaiky and Helena Spanick, of Gorten Heights.

E. J. Cunningham and Mary A. Swabb, of Spring twp.

John Henry Gross, of Snow Shoe, and Julia T. Ammerman, of Boggs twp.

John H. Casher and Nora Thompson, of Snow Shoe.

Lewis Jeffe and Annie Ziff, of Philipsburg.

As to Railroad Earnings.

According to the Railway Age the railroads of the United States carried 13,000,000,000 passengers one mile and 95,000,000,000 tons of freight one mile in 1897. Of the total earnings of the railways about 70 per cent. came from freight service and 30 per cent. from passenger. The railroads had to carry a passenger 500 miles to earn one dollar of profit, or say five miles to earn one cent. They had also to handle a ton of freight (beside loading it) 1530 miles to make one dollar profit, or over fifteen miles to make one cent.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad 1898 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue the 1898 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

It is bound in a handsome and striking cover, in colors, and contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents. may26-2t

Not Too Lovely in Chickamauga Camp.

With food scarcer than hen's molars and poorer than the fare of the most benighted mountaineer, with a threatening lack of water and no money with which to buy necessaries of life, with a pest of vermin and heat that runs men down with dangerous rapidity unless they are provided with proper sustenance, with the boys of the Keystone State, among whom many are sick, losing weight and strength, it develops upon the proper authorities to make immediate demands for ample provisions to overcome this condition.

There are 30,000 soldiers in Chickamauga park already, and not rations sufficient to provide half this number, to say nothing of the thousands daily arriving. The heat is dreadfully depressing. There has been no rain for weeks.

Inches of dust lie in the constantly traveled roads. The springs are alarmingly low, and the park commission promises to begin laying pipe lines to bring into the camp water from the army mule trough and the soldiers' public bath, nominally Chickamauga creek.

The Pennsylvania troops nearest water of any sort is Battery B, which has less than a mile to travel and no more than 15 minutes' wait in getting horse pails filled from a stream about the size of a rye straw. It is said there have been two rain storms here since Christmas.

The rations provided on leaving Camp Hastings have been generally exhausted. The Fourth and Sixteenth regiments, the first to arrive, are most in need. They have had no variation from hard tack, black coffee and salt pork. Since leaving Mt. Gretna they have had no issue of fresh meat in 14 days, and only one issue of 11 pounds of beans.

The boys complain but little, however, and speak of themselves as American reconcentrados, and talk of forming a starvation army.

Pigeons for Sea Service.

According to a report received at the State Department from United States Consul Skinner, at Marseilles, the Federation Colombopile de Marseille has been training homing pigeons for the past five years for the purpose of securing information from ships at sea, and now furnishes reports of the complete success of the experiment. Birds released from Marseilles steamers at a distance of about 212 miles, have reached the home lofts promptly. Similar experiments are being made on the Atlantic liners, and the Consul added that it is not too much to expect that in the near future there will be an end to the uncertainty often felt as to the fate of belated steamers.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring mills.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR CAUSES DISSATISFACTION.

Public Sentiment Will Finally Force the Administration to a Vigorous Policy.—No News to be Given Out.

WASHINGNON, May 23.—Had the administration been as successful in bottling up that Spanish fleet, which is flitting around in Cuban waters, as it has been in bottling up every particle of interesting war news, the end of the war would be in sight. Of course everybody recognizes the necessity for keeping news of contemplated movements out of the newspapers, lest their publication should aid the enemy, but there is no good reason why this state of affairs should exist. Had every cable for Cuba been cut as soon as war was declared, and the same rigid censorship been put into effect upon European messages that is now exercised, Spain could have derived no benefit from the publication of war news by American papers. If the present censorship be followed by results, there will not be much complaint, but if it be merely a cloak to hide the blunders of somebody, Congress will not long remain silent.

Orders have been issued in profusion to our fleets in Cuban waters, and there is, of course, a general hope that they will succeed in finding and fighting the Spanish fleet—no one doubts that we can lick if we can get at them—but Secretary Long seems to take it for granted that the Spaniards can avoid a fight just as long as they may desire to.

Those who for one or another reason are desirous of dragging the war on indefinitely have again been trying to persuade Mr. McKinley to postpone the invasion of Cuba until fall. They have got a new argument now—that it will take four months to make as much ammunition as they think the army ought to have before being sent to Cuba. They also ring the changes on the old argument that military operations on a large scale cannot be carried on in Cuba during the rainy season, which usually begins about the tenth of June and continues for six or eight weeks—an argument long ago disposed of by the active campaign of the insurgents during rainy seasons. If the statement about ammunition be true, which there is reason to doubt, there is something radically wrong about the War Department. It is supposed from the hurrying of volunteers to the south, that the invasion of Cuba will be pushed at once, but plans have been changed so often that it is difficult to say what will be done.

Czar Reed has the Hawaiian annexationists on the anxious bench. The other four members of the committee on Rules are evenly divided and it is for him to decide whether the committee will report a special rule for the consideration of the annexation resolution cannot be brought to a vote.

As a sort of answer to criticisms from every direction, it has been semi-officially announced that the Naval War Board, popularly known as the "Board of Strategy," and spoken of by some irreverent persons as the "board of lethargy," which is composed of naval officers, has nothing to do with conducting the war, but is merely charged with the duty of advising Secretary Long. This will strike most persons as an attempt to make a distinction where there is no difference. If Secretary Long did not consider the advice of the board worth being followed, the board would speedily be abolished. It would be safe to say that every important order issued by Secretary Long has been upon the advice of this board. It would be the most natural thing in the world that both Mr. McKinley and Secretary Long, neither of whom has had any experience in naval fighting, should seek the assistance of naval officers in conducting that branch of the war. The unnatural thing is that such a statement should have been allowed to have been made. The Naval War Board has certainly done all the conducting of the war that has been done from the Washington end; if there is any credit, it should not be deprived of it any more than it should be shielded from criticism.

Senator Daniels made one of the strongest speeches yet made against an issue of bonds, and in favor of paying the expenses of the war as we go along rather than saddling them upon posterity. Replying to the contention that the issue of bonds proposed was intended for effect upon Spain, Senator Daniels said that if the desired effect could be assured he was ready to vote to issue the bonds. "But," he impressively continued, "If Spain was not convinced at Manila that this country was in earnest in this war, then Sampson and Schley and Miles and their lieutenants have some arguments to submit to her that will prove to be even more assured vehicles of conviction than any issue of bonds could be." He declared the stamp tax to be the most odious and pestiferous tax invented by man.

State College Commencement.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12.

10.30 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D., Philadelpnia.

Monday, June 13, 3.30 p. m.—Annual inter class athletic contest.

8.00 p. m.—Junior oratorical contest.

Tuesday, June 14, 8.30 a. m.—Annual meeting of the alumni association.

9.45 a. m.—Artillery salute.

10.00 a. m.—Annual meeting of the board of trustees.

12.00 m.—Alumni dinner (in the Armory.)

2.30 p. m.—Meeting (in room No. 121) of delegates and alumni to elect trustees.

3.00 p. m.—Exhibition drill of State College cadets.

8.00 p. m.—Presentation of "The Rivals" by the Thespians.

Wednesday, June 15, 10.00 a. m.—Graduation exercises of the class of '98. Commencement address by the Hon. John Stewart, of Chambersburg.

An examination of candidates for admission will be held at the College, Thursday, June 19th, at 9 o'clock a. m. A second examination will be held Tuesday, September 13th, beginning at the same hour.

Local examinations will be held Wednesday, June 22nd, at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading and Scranton, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. Places will be announced in the local papers two weeks in advance.

Orders for tickets over the Pennsylvania railroad and branches to Lemont or to the College (via Bellefonte) and over the Reading and Beech Creek roads to Bellefonte may be obtained from John I. Thompson, Jr., State College, Pa.

Dribs and Drabs.

War news is mighty uncertain.

Where's that Spanish fleet? Well, it may be at the bottom of the sea now.

It was reported in all Monday's dailies Quay had carried our county—a yarn like some of the war news.

It seems as if Quay may have to drop his Stone, yet it took some rocks to shove him up.

It is intimated Wanamaker may withdraw in favor of Swallow to defeat Quay at the polls.

Matt Savage is having a hot fight for Congress, in Clearfield.

It is given out that Quay has not put our Arnold on his slate for congress-at-large.

It is whispered Wanamaker is to be assistant secretary of war. Two slaps at Quay from Pennsylvania!

McKinley is getting fits from all sides for appointing the noodle sons of senators to important army positions in preference to trained men.

Reading Sesqui-Centennial.

For the Reading, Pa., Sesqui-Centennial Jubilee, June 5 to 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania to Reading and return at reduced rates. For specific rates and conditions apply to ticket agents.

This celebration promises to be one of the greatest events in the city's history. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 6, 8, and 9, will be special days. The celebration will close with a grand masked carnival on Saturday night, June 12. may26-2t

Young Man Beware.

Young man, beware of the first oath, the first vulgar utterance, the first cigar, the first cigarette, the first glass of wine, the first glass of beer, the first mingling with evil companions. You may think you are strong enough to indulge in these things and break away from them at your will, but you never made a greater mistake in all your life. Each one is like an octopus, they will gradually wind their arms about you and death is the only thing strong enough to tear you from their deadly embrace.

An Important Notice to Whom It May Concern.

We feel that we are the servants of the public, because the public supports us and pays us, with our yearly profits, for the service which we render them. Like good servants, we are not content unless we render to our patrons the very best service possible and all which that implies. While the support which we have received in the past, has been most gratifying and would lead us to believe that we have been giving satisfaction, we are satisfied short of nothing that is not an improvement on the past. Hundreds of Suits to select from at $5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 12.00.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Progressive Clothiers.
Bellefonte, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

The man who's lost a finger, or
Is shy a little toe,
Now sits around and tells us what
He'd do "if he could go."

The fellow who is color-blind
And he whose locks are white
Talk bravely of what they would do
"If they could go to fight."

And he whose doctor told him that
His heart is out of whack
Is fairly dying for a chance
"To rip them up the back!"

As for the able-bodied men
Who linger here to-day,
Ah, well, of course, they'd all enlist,
"If they could get away."

—Chicago News.

Abednego Womer, Philipsburg, was granted a pension, $6.

Work is likely to commence on the new water plant in a few days.

Mary T. Fox, Bellefonte, has been granted a widow's pension, $8.

Read the new advertisement of the hustling impliment agent, H. I. Wise.

From Sunday, 15, we had showers each day, except on 17, up the 24.

The aged mother of Jerry Miller, of this place, now in her 88th year, is still on the sick list.

The report that young Hazel, of Pleasant Gap, had died in camp at Chickamauga, is not correct.

This morning opened for a real bright day, the first in the past ten days—but, it clouded again.

Eighty-two thousand volunteers have now been mustered in and are being sent to mobilizing points.

The Reporter still continues to furnish half dozen points in the valley, daily, with latest war dispatches.

The northern conference of Central Synod of the Lutheran church met at Boalsburg, this week and adjourns today.

Cervera's Spanish fleet should take the place of the Irishman's flea—when you try to put your finger on it it's not there.

The new United Evangelical church at Grennburr, will be dedicated next Sunday, 29. Bishop Dubs will officiate.

Rev. Rarick's appointments, Sunday May 29: At Centre Hall, 2 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 7 p. m.; communion at Tusseyville at 10 a. m.

Our 15-line article on the chronic Growler, has been copied by quite a number of journals, proof that it was an exact picture of that sort of fellow.

A surprising thing is to find how many persons know how a newspaper should be conducted and no two ideas alike, with not one able to manage his own affairs properly.

Three fourths of the Seven Mountain lumber territory is now about exhausted and operations have ceased, mills removed and tramroads taken up or destroyed by mountain fires.

Juniata shad are plenty at Newport, over a hundred being taken at a single haul at Wright's fishery. Some day when the Millerstown dam has a fishway, the Lewistown Press thinks they will catch some in that vicinity.

LOST: An English Bull Dog, about 20 inches high, 4 years old, white with light brown spots, answers to name of "Ring." Information of same suitably rewarded by Howard Eisenhuth, Poe Mills. 2t

The past twelve days have been "powerful" growing weather, and all vegetation is booming as a result of the frequent showers alternating with sunshine; to continue thus may cause the grain and grass fields to become too rank.

Joseph Leiter's gains in the wheat market since his last denial of the winnings credited to him are placed at $3,350,000. They were placed much lower at the time of the denial, but that, measured by moves in the commodity, was some time ago.

The Clearfield Journal says, the venerable Ellis Irwin, of Lick Run, is now passing through the fourth war of his recollection. At 7 years of age he remembers the war of 1812; then the war with Mexico, followed later by the war between the states, and now the war with Spain. Few persons have lived so long in this period.

Two days before he left for war Wm. Patterson, of Andrew county, Mo., sold by telephone $2,000 worth of cattle and then went straight to Maryville, and joined Company E. He has no relatives and leaves his fortune of $9,000 to a little orphan girl whom he has known since her birth.

As long as 10-year-old Florence Lamour threw potatoes at the railroad men in the Wisconsin Central yards, in Chicago, they suffered it, but when she took to dancing what they thought were Spanish dances they secured her arrest on a charge of trespass, and she will have a trial this week.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GLADSTONE IS DEAD.

Passing Away of the Great English Statesman.

LIFE ENDED IN PEACE.

The Departed Statesman to be Accorded a National Funeral and a Monument in Westminster Abbey, Though His Body Will be Interred at Hawarden—The Last Hours at Hawarden.

A cable despatch from London, Eng, says:—Mr. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, at Hawarden. He had been unconscious practically all day, though at times he seemed to recognize for a moment some of the watchers about him. Certainly he did recognize his wife, who was beside him all day, except when the physician prevailed upon her to rest. She tenderly clasped her husband's hand as she watched him. Apparently he slept a good deal; occasionally he uttered a few words in an incoherent, dreamy way, words which those who were watching were unable to catch. Their only consolation was that he was not suffering pain. No narcotics were administered.

The bulletin posted on the Golden Wedding Porch says: "Mr. Gladstone passed peacefully away at 5 o'clock."

At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning it was thought Mr. Gladstone's last hour had come, but he again showed his great vitality and rallied, relapsing into sleep. Rev. Stephen Gladstone read prayers and hymns, including Mr. Gladstone's favorite, "Rock of

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Ages." When this was concluded, Mr. Gladstone was heard to murmur, "Our Father."

Though a national funeral will probably be accepted by the family, there is little doubt that the remains of Mr. Gladstone will be laid to rest in the peaceful graveyard at Hawarden, adjoining the church where he was married more than half a century ago. At Hawarden the happiest portion of his life had been passed, and it is truly a retreat sweet enough for any laborer.

Profound Feeling in London.

Every other topic in Great Britain dropped out of sight before the passing of Mr. Gladstone. Hawarden focused the attention, which, from the highest to the man in the street was respectful, sincere, and profoundly moved. In two places, perhaps, was the tension most keen and most heartfelt—the House of Commons and Hawarden.

Just before the House rose a telegram from Mr. Herbert Gladstone reached Lord Stanley, announcing that his father was sinking. Already before his death the hush of grief seemed to fall over the scene of his triumphs, and from the present men turned to the past, recalling sayings and doings. A great lion lay dying, his old colleagues, his one-time enemies and followers watching his last long fight with his last and implacable foe, as they watched in past days his fights against foes whom he could overcome. True to himself, he was yielding slowly inch by inch. It was generally felt at St. Stephen's that he was dying, but the sequel to that great scene witnessed four years ago when, his last speech spoken, he quitted the House without one word of spoken adieu.

Most Illustrious Englishman.

It is seldom that the axiom of the longevity of genius finds as glorious an example as in William Ewart Gladstone. Of the three famous octogenarians of Europe—Bismark, the Pope, and the "Grand Old Man" the last named, who celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday last December, was the oldest in years, and at the same time the most youthful in mind and body.

Mr. Gladstone was undoubtedly the most illustrious Englishmam of his day, and it was to be expected that he had many enemies as well as friends. Some have charged that Gladstone possessed no creative genius. In his four terms as Prime Minister and during all his sixty years in Parliament, he is not credited even with the creation of local self-government in the English counties. Other reforms which he carried through are also lost sight of. As an orator he had few peers. He enjoyed not only a singular felicity in the choice of words and the construction of sentences, but a lucid and convincing power of reasoning. He never wrote a line of his speeches, and some of his most successful ones were made in the heat of debate, and necessarily without preparation. But his personal influence and fiery energy were as potent as any speech he ever made.

Although born in Liverpool, Gladstone was found of proclaiming that every drop of his blood was Scotch. He came of the Gledstone family, of Lanarkshire, where the Gledstones are first heard of. In 1296 Herbert de Gledstone figured in the Ragman Roll as one of the lairds who swore fealty to Edward I. William Gledstone, the last surviving scion of the family, removed to Biggar early in the seventeenth century, and by the time William's grandson had been born the family name had been altered to Gladstone. The Premier was baptized Gladstones, but in 1835 his father John, dropped the final s from his name.

Two More Transports.

The steamships Seguranca and the Saratoga left New York for Key West, where they will be used as transports to take troops to Cuba. The Seguranca carried a great quantity of commissary rations. The Saratoga had no rations, but each vessel had 1,000 extra tons of coal on board.

"Remember the Maine" Crackers.

Captain Duval, of the United States commissary department, has made a contract with St. Louis bakeries for 610,000 pounds of army crackers. This is equivalent to 30,000 barrels of flour. On each will be printed the words, "Remember the Maine."

THE NEWS.

A row over the boundary line of farms at Jackson Summit, Tioga county, Pa., resulted in a tragedy. John Curry, forty years old, shot and killed Blake Wales, aged fifty years. Curry also attempted to kill a son of Wales, but the boy escaped after receiving shot in the face and one in the elbow. The boy went to Lawrenceville, Pa., and returned with a constable and posse of citizens. Curry was captured.

From Supporters of the Red Cross in France came a gift of 25,000 francs, equivalent to about $5,000. This money is to be used by Miss Clara Barton in relief work among Americans, Spaniards and Cubans in the field. The gift was made through August Belmont.

Two men attempted to cross the Allegheny river on a raft near Springdale, Pa. The raft was swamped by the rough current in the centre. Four men succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others were drowned. Their names are William Anderson, John Quinn, John Hersh, Frank Stepp, Newton Neal and Edwin Omen.

Pierto Paneo, the eighth victim of the elevator accident of the Boston Wharf Company, Boston, died at the City Hospital. Paneo's home was in Pittsburg, Pa. Three of the eight men who were on the elevator when it fell where killed outright. The others have died since the accident.

The Daimler Motor Company, of Steinway, Long Island, New York, has received from the government an order for a dozen small launches of the Daimler model. The vessels are to be used in harbor patrol work and guarding the harbor mines. They will be thirty feet in length and will have a speed of eight to ten miles an hour. Some of the boats will be assigned to Willetts Point and Fort Schuyler.

Lieut. Niblack, late United States Naval Attache to Berlin and Rome, reported at the Navy Department, and had some amusing stories to tell on his experiences in every seaport of Europe trying to buy a ready-made navy in thirty days. He has been ordered to duty as watch and division officer on the Topeka, one of the ships that he helped to purchase in England.

The C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, booked another large government order for flour. The contract calls for 6,000,000 pounds or 30,000 barrels, representing a value of $192,000. It is believed that the bulk of it will be sent to Florida, though it is understood that shipments will also be made to Chicamauga and Cuba.

Two American warships drew the fire o the forts at Santiago, but it is reported that the vessels did not reply.

Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are reported to have formed a junction at Key West.

Nine vessels seen off the coast of Nova Scotia, heading south, have given rise to rumors that a Spanish fleet is coming to attack the Northern part of the United States.

The delay in the invasion of Cuba is said to be blamable on the military authorities, as they are not ready to equip and put in the field the troops required.

Senor Leon y Castillo, selected for minister of foreign affairs in the new cabinet of Sagasta, declined to accept, as he preferred to continue as Spanish ambassador at Paris.

President Harris, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, issued instructions that any employe who desires to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this government and Spain may do so with the understanding that upon leaving government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom he will be retaken into the service of the company.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating $150,000 for militia equipment.

John A. Logan, Jr., has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service.

Ninety carloads of oranges are leaving Southern California every day for the East. As 300 boxes of 200 oranges each fill each car, the shipments represent nearly 5,500,000 oranges every twenty-four hours.

A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport, N. Y., resulted in the death of John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman, and Frank Dowd, fireman. Fred. T. Wadleigh, of Buffalo, engineer, was badly injured.

Cleveland painters and decorators demand 27 1-2 cents an hour, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Prince Kung, lately deceased, and once president of the Chinese Foreign Office, was China's formost diplomat, and virtually ruled the Empire from 1860 to 1884.

Captain Gridley, of the Olympia; Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, and Captain Wildes, of the Boston, who fought together in Manila, were classmates at the Naval Academy, graduating in 1863. Gridley and Wildes roomed together.

Prof. William James, of Harvard, has been appointed Gifford lecturer to the University of Edinburgh for the years 1899-1901. He will give two courses of ten lectures each on "Natural Religion."

Robert R. Sampson, a watchman employed in one of the Chicago office buildings, is a first cousin of Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, and years ago lived on a farm in New York adjoining that of his now famous relative.

Gen. Robert E. Lee said of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who has just been made a Major-General, that he was one of the two ablest cavalry officers developed by the Civil War on the Confederate side, the other being Gen. "Jeb" Stuart.

Prof. J. M. Schaeberle has resigned his position as astronomer at the Lick Observatory. The regents of the University of California have accepted the resignation, to take effect after one year, with leave of absense and salary for the year.

John Magee, the president of the Fall Brook Railroad, is only 29 years of age, and is the youngest railroad president in this country.

Admiral Dewey, besides being a popular man socially, is also a great clubman and a huntsman of no mean repute.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, the president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has sailed for England in order to attend the British National Convention of the Society in Glasgow this month.

Miss Anna E. Klumpke, the portrait painter, has been commissioned by Rosa Bonheur to paint her portrait, and has also been invited to be the guest of the great artist during the execution of the commission.

Capt. A. H. Lee, R. A., the British military attache, with the American army, has for the past five years held the position of professor of military topography at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont.

Capt. Francis Martin, U. S. N., now living in Detroit at the age of 98 years, is without doubt the oldest officer in the United States Navy.

FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

Cervera Announces His Arrival to Minister of Marine.

"AN IMMENSE TRIUMPH."

Admiral Camara of the Cadiz Squadron, in Madrid Receiving Instructions Relative to the Destination of His Ships, Which Depends Upon the Requirements of the War.

A Madrid special says:—The Minister of Marine, Captain Aunon, received a dispatch from Admiral Cervera, in command of the Cape Verde squadron of the Spanish fleet. It read:

"Santiago de Cuba, May 19.—This morning I have, without incident, entered this port, accompanied by the squadron.

"CERVERA."

The Minister of Marine immediately went to the residence of the Premier, Senor Segasta, and communicated this information. He then proceeded to the palace for the purpose of informing the Queen Regent, but Her Majesty had already retired and the news was conveyed to her by the Infanta Isabel.

Congratuations Cabled.

Captain Aunon then went to the Admiralty and cabled his congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba.

In an interview the Minister of Marine is quoted as saying:

"I am greatly rejoiced at the safe arrival of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba. It is an immense triumph for the Spanish Navy. The sailors who executed the movement and those who planned it are worthy of all praise."

Vigorous Spanish Policy.

Admiral Camara, the commander of the Cadiz squadron, is receiving instructions relative to the destination of his ships, which, it is explained, "depends upon the requirements of the war."

The new Minister of Marine has injected the greatest activity in his department. It is said he has been offered war munitions from many quarters.

It is evident the new Spanish Cabinet intends to push the campaign vigorously, and it is said the Ministers "will also negotiate actively with foreign diplomatists to protect Spain against a combination of her enemies."

"Splendid Example at Cavite."

In taking possession of the Admiralty, the new Minister of Marine made a patriotic speech to the assembled officers, recalling "the splendid example set by our sailors at Cavite in dying for Spain."

Lieutenant Arturo de Caranza, the former Spanish naval attache at Washington, has arrived here. He is quoted as saying he was closely watched in Canada by agents of the United States Government.

Advices From Manila.

Advices from Manila say the situation there has improved. Captain-General Augusti, it is added, has regulated the price of provisions.

It is also reported from Manila that the foreign colonists have sent the Captain-General expressions of sympathy with Spain. This is markedly the case with the German colony, and the action of the Germans is said to be due to orders received by the German Consul from Berlin.

PRIZES CAPTURED BY DEWEY.

Blockade of Manila Strict—Rebels Continue Their Forays.

The correspondent at Manila of the London Daily Telegraph, telegraphs as follows:

"Despite the worries of the blockade the spirits of the Spanish officials are well maintained. The vessels of Admiral Dewey's squadron keep their positions and content themselves with preventing all supplies from reaching the beleagured city. In addition to the Callao, the Americans have taken some steamers which were making for the port, and several coasting vessels. Nothing has yet succeeded in running the blockade. Admiral Dewey is credited with a desire to capture Spanish steamers, as his launches have been scouting around the coast. The Leyte is at present anchored in the River Pampanga.

"The rebel forces have not yet summoned up courage to attack the city. They are in no condition to do so, but they ravage the country outside. The foreign residents believe that if the city fell into the hands of the rebels it would be deplorable. The Governor is creating a loyal native legion to assist in coping with rebel attacks, while the Spanish regular troops are reserved to meet any American forces that may be landed."

ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary Long Asks $33,000,000 More For War Expenses.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the House an estimate for an appropriation of $33,000,000 in round numbers to cover the war expenditures of the Navy for the first six months of the next fiscal year.

This is supplemental to the estimates heretofore received, and is expected to cover one-half of the expenditures the war will impose on the naval service, during the next fiscal year.

The Pay of Volunteers.

In the Senate Tuesday a bill was reported from the military affairs committee by Mr. Carter, of Montana, and passed, providing that the pay and allowance of the volunteers enlisted in the United States Army shall begin on the day of their enrollment at the State camps, with a proviso that volunteer troops sent to the Philippines may draw one month's pay in advance. It was explained that the bill applied only to those who had as volunteers entered the United States Army.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Carpenters have 453 unions.

Colorado has 10,000 unionists.

Japan has forty-five watch factories.

There are 10,000 union barbers.

Indianapolis coopers won a strike.

Cleveland, Ohio, prohibits Sunday funerals.

Marion (Ind.) printers won nine-hour day.

Missouri undertakers held a State convention.

Montreal plasterers won a strike for 22 1-2 cents an hour.

Buffalo structural steel workers struck for 30 cents an hour.

New York tile-layers' helpers get $2.40 for eight hours.

Mayor Quincy, of Boston, suggests that instruction in swimming be given in all the public bath houses.

THE ENEMY COMES.

A Decisive Naval Conflict Expected Within a Few Days.

The elusive Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, has finally anchored in the well-fortified harbor of Santiago de Cuba, if Madrid advices are to be believed. The fact that warships were sighted near the east end of Jamaica tends to confirm the report. Some of the best ships of Admiral Sampson's Fighting Squadron are believed to be at or near Cienfuegos, where the Spaniards are expected to strike. Cienfuegos and Santiago are three hundred miles or more apart. Commodore Schley, with the Flying Squadron, is supposed to be off Key West or Havana. Therefore, an engagement with the Spanish ships seems to be some days off, provided the Madrid reports be true and that Admiral Cervera makes no further move. His object in putting into Santiago is not clear. Santiago, it is true, is not a blockaded port, but the Spanish ships can be of no service to Gen. Blanco there. A possible strategic move on the part of Cervera is to lure Sampson or Schley to the east end of Cuba in order to give his own fleet opportunity to strike the Atlantic sea coast by hasty voyage through the Windward Passage. But confidence is felt in the ability and alertness of our ships to circumvent any such plan of the enemy. Important developments are certain within a short time.

Offensive warfare is the policy of the American Navy. Aggressive action all along the line is the command. The work of this branch of our military service will be sharp and decisive. Victorious results are confidently expected. The army, admittedly unprepared, is being organized and equipped with all possible dispatch, and by the time the navy has captured or destroyed the Spanish fleet and reduced the Cuban fortifications, there will be an invasion of the island by such forces as will sweep everything before it.

President McKinley and Secretary Alger are firmly convinced that the invasion should begin at the earliest possible moment. The policy of the administration is to push the war to a triumphant conclusion by bringing into immediate action all our military resources. The President and Cabinet do not share the view—still said to be entertained by Major-General Miles—that military operations on the island should be deferred until autumn, when the rainy season has passed. This delay will not be permitted. However desirable on the score of greater security to our troops, the President and his advisers recognize the fact that the occupation of Cuba must of necessity follow the inpending conflict on water; that land forces must be in readiness to supplement the good work of our ships; that an indefinite prolongation of the blockade would be wholly foreign to the object of the war. Therefore, the work of preparation for invasion is being hurried to completion.

TORNADO VICTIMS.

Forty-two Persons Known to Have Lost Their Lives.

OTHER FATALITIES.

Late Reports of the Death and Devastation Sown by the Storm, Which Swept Over Eastern Iowa, Western Illinois, and Northern Wisconsin, Increase Its Horrors.

A Chicago special says:—Forty-two persons are known to have lost their lives and twenty-eight others are reported dead as the result of the tornado which devasted portions of Eastern Iowa, Western Illinois, and Northern Wisconsin.

Iowa heads the list, with nineteen fatalities.

The storm in Iowa started near Stanwood, and swept through the northeastern part of Cedar County, the southeastern part of Jones County, the northern part of Clinton County, and touched the southern part of Jackson County. Nineteen persons lost their lives, and more than twice as many were injured. The property loss will probably reach half a million dollars. In many places not a building of any description was left standing. Cattle, horses, and hogs were killed by the hundred. In numerous instances farmers lost everything they possessed.

The Iowa storm crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois, near Savanna. Considerable damage was done on the Illinois side before the storm spent its force.

The second tornado in Illinois started near Stillman Valley and swept northward, wrecking farmhouses and killing as it went. But the greatest loss of life was at the point of origin, where four were killed. At Lanark the storm ended its career by wrecking the county almshouse and killing three inmates. Three others were fatally injured. There were over fifty persons in the building when it went down, and all of them were more or less injured.

In Wisconsin the storm was more violent than anywhere else, but fortunately it originated in the lumbering districts of the northern counties, swept along the line of the "890" road, and spent its force in the pineries. Nine people are known to have been killed. Vague reports brought in by train crews from the scene of the storm are to the effect that eighteen bodies of lumbermen from a camp near Heafford Junction are now lying in the railway station at that place. It is said, too, that ten lumbermen were killed near Elmhurst, but this report also lacks confirmation.

The property damage in Wisconsin, while quite heavy, will doubtless fall much below that done in the fertile farming districts along the Mississippi in Iowa and Illinois.

Guarding the Dupont Powder Works.

Five companies of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania will guard the Dupont powder works at Wilmington. The artillerymen of the regular army who have been here for several weeks will leave for Tampa the latter part of the week.

GENERALS ASSIGNED.

Merritt Placed Over the Newly-Made Department of the Pacific.

A Washington special says in a general order issued at the War Department the assignments to the different corps and other important commands are announced as follows:

Major General Wesley Merritt, United States Army, the Department of the Pacific.

Major General John R. Brooke, United States Army, the First Corps and the Department of the Gulf.

Major-General William M. Graham, United States volunteers, the Second Corps with headquarters at Falls Church, Va.

Major General James F. Wade, United States volunteers, the Third Corps, reporting to Major General Brooke, Chicamauga.

Major General John J. Coppinger, United States volunteers, the Fourth Corps, Mobile, Ala.

Major General William R. Shafter, United States volunteers, the Fifth Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Major General Elwell S. Otis, United States volunteers, to report to Major General Merritt, United States Army, for duty with troops in the Department of the Pacific.

Major General James H. Wilson, United States volunteers, the Sixth Corps, Chicamauga, reporting to Major General Brooke.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee, United States volunteers, the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.

$1,000,000 A DAY.

The War With Spain is Proving a Costly Undertaking.

A Washington special says:—The war is costing $1,000,000 a day. If it continues for a year it will involve an expenditure of over $400,000,000 The appropriations already made, or estimated as necessary for that period, are as follows:

For the army, estimated	$165,000,000
For the navy, estimated	75,000,000
Emergency defense fund, appropriated	50,000,000
Army deficiency bill, passed	35,000,000
Naval deficiency bill, pending	22,000,000
Regular army appropriation bill, passed	23,000,000
Naval appropriation bill, passed	8,000,000
Total	$425,000,000

While a small proportion of the above ordinary army and navy appropriations would have been necessary even if war had not occurred, yet the fact remains that amounts given do not include many other expenditures that are certain to be contracted. For instance, the estimates for the army and navy were made before the acquisition of the Philippines. The retention and government of these islands will add materially to the expense of the war, as some 12,000 or 14,000 men are to be sent to Manila, and ships and supplies have been secured at a large outlay.

It may be questioned whether the war will last a year. It is the popular impression that as soon as the anticipated naval battle is fought and won, Spain will sue for peace and thus end the struggle. This optimistic view is not shared by Senator Allison and other Republican leaders, who may be supposed to reflect the views of the administration. It is said that even should peace be declared in a month or six weeks, the United States will have an expensive and lengthy task before it in establishing a stable government in Cuba and effecting the occupation and control of the Philippines. There is also a growing feeling that Spain's fleet will not risk a combat with the American navy, and thus the war will be indefinitely prolonged. The continuance of the war sentiment in Spain, despite the change in the Ministry, also convinces the administration that it has a more difficult task on its hands than seemed to be the case immediately after the brilliant victory of Dewey in Manila Harbor.

WILL NOT BE NEUTRAL.

Decision Arrived at by the Hawaiian Government.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, (Special).—The Hawaiian government will not proclaim neutrality. This stand is taken on account of the existing relations between the United States and Hawaii The Executive considers that a proclamation of neutrality would be a breach of good faith. The government made known its position at a secret session of the Senate. It is understood that the Senators favored the stand taken by President Dole.

Another important matter considered at the session was the occupation bill, which, if ratified by the Senate, will allow the United States to raise the American flag over the islands and use the same as a base of supplies. This measure is said to have been prepared with the knowledge of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and has had the approval of President McKinley. This bill was received by the Hawaiian government a short time ago, and has had the careful attention of President Dole and his Cabinet.

The members of the Senate questioned the Executive regarding the foregoing measure. They were informed that the measure was under consideration and that it would be unwise to make it public at this time.

When the bill is given to the Senate that body will ratify it at once; on this point there does not seem to be any doubt.

It was extensively reported in the business community on the 7th that Spain, through agents here, was buying all the coal to be had in this island. The consul of Spain denied this and said there was not a word of truth in it. That a coal famine is imminent there can be hardly any doubt.

United States Consul General Haywood has been watching the situation closely and has strongly fortified America's position. He has 3,600 tons of coal on hand at the present time, with two cargoes afloat, bound for this port. In less than a month the United States will have 7,400 tons of coal at his port.

CERVERA'S STRATEGY.

His Fleet Gained Time by Sending Rear Guard to Martinique.

The Madrid press and people are elated over the alleged smartness of Admiral Cervera, in sending Admiral Vallamil to Martinique thirty-six hours after the former was well on his way toward Havana. While it was supposed that Vallamil was scouting ahead, he was really the squadron's rear guard, the Spaniards thus gaining invaluable time.

WILMINGTON'S GUNS.

Sweep Away the Masked Batteries at Cardenas.

ENEMY'S LOSS HEAVY.

Two Spanish Gunboats Go Down Under Wilmington's Heavy Fire—Americans Unhurt—For an Hour a Hurricane of Exploding Projectiles Bellowed Into the Harbor of Cardenas.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says:—The gunboat Wilmington, Thursday morning, steamed in close to the coast and keys off the town of Cardenas. Her gun crews were at their stations, every man on board, from Captain Tod to the signal boy, had one burning idea, "Avenge the Winslow." The watchword along the crowded decks and in the heated engine-room and glowing fire room where swarthy giants toiled stripped to the waist was "Remember the Winslow."

Within range of powerful four-inch broadsides were the Spanish gunboats which had decoyed the Winslow up to the masked battery that had dealt sudden death to Ensign Bagley and four of the crew. Near the forts lay two schooners at anchor. Reports of mines planted in the entrance of the channel were disregarded by the Wilmington.

She was no longer a blockader. She had become a destroyer.

For an hour a hurricane of exploding projectiles bellowed and shrieked into the harbor of Cardenas, not against the town but against the ships and the defenses which sheltered Spanish troops and sailors.

Gunners of the Wilmington do not waste ammunition. The execution done was remarkable. Nearly 500 4-in, 1-inch and 6-pound shells streamed like a steel cataract sweeping away all before it, afloat and ashore.

The signal station's masked battery and the forts were knocked to pieces. The Spanish had to flee like rats from sinking ships and they left behind many dead and dying. It was the most destructive bombardment yet attempted on the Cuban coast.

In the harbor two gunboats which lay helpless without steam up were riddled and sunk, their crews having fled to shore in small boats. They had no time to make even a show of fighting their guns.

Two schooners were sunk where they lay. A blockhouse caught fire from an exploding shell and flamed like a war beacon.

The Wilmington was not touched by the few shells flung at her. The attack was sudden and superbly effective. The Wilmington in an hour swept Cardenas bare of defenses as one would brush crumbs from a table cloth.

The town is three miles back from the gulf entrance to the harbor, so non-combatants suffered but slightly. It is, of course, impossible to know the sum of Spanish losses in killed and wounded, because no landing was made, but for the last two weeks troops have been massing in front of Cardenas in anticipation of the possible choice of this point as landing place for invasion and as the base of supplies for the American forces.

Hundreds of men were working on the earthworks and blockhouses overlooking the harbor, and masked batteries were being planted steadily. It was one of these latter that surprised and made havoc on the torpedo boat Winslow. This death trap was located by the Wilmington, and both men and guns were blown into the air. It was terrific punishment at close range.

This fierce onslaught of the Wilmington first demonstrated against Cardenas the power of our ships. The Spanish had become indifferent to the American warships that were always hovering outside while only little torpedo boats had opened fire and dashed menacingly shoreward. It was quite another matter when the Wilmington with her eight 4-inch guns and a secondary battery with a nest of machine guns in her formidable fighting top slowly circled over the smooth sea which gave her gunners a platform as steady as solid rock. It was no longer target practice or a spectacle. It was death in spurting flame and enveloping smoke cloud. The only respite came when the sweating gunners paused to let the smoke fog drift away.

The Wilmington still hovers like a hawk between Cardenas and Matanzas. She has abundant store of ammunition left, and her men are watching for signs of convalescence in and around Cardenas harbor.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The British government has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada.

The recent riots in Italy are said to have provoked a cabinet crisis and Rudini may be overthrown and Crispi again come into power.

Prof. James Seth, of Cornell University, has been elected to a chair in Edinburgh University.

A special dispatch from Rome says that the recent riots in Milan and elsewhere were premature demonstrations of a plan to proclaim a republic, with Signo Andries, of Milan, as president. Andries is now in prison.

The people of Hayti celebrated the second anniversary of the inauguration of President Sam.

Prince Henry of Prussia is in Pekin.

Mr. Gladstone's condition is daily growing less favorable. He is becoming weaker, though he does not suffer more pain.

Two hundred fishing boats were swept away by a tidal wave at Swate, Japan, and 1,500 men are reported missing.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's declarations regarding an Anglo-American alliance are arousing much anger in Spain.

Proposed Hospitals For Insured Men.

President Thomas H. Bowles, of the National Association of Life Underwriters of Milwaukee, Wis., issued a letter to the presidents of all the life insurance companies in the United States in regard to the establishment of a co-operative hospital service among life insurance companies for the benefit of policy holders who are taking part in the conflict between the United States and Spain.

THOUSANDS WERE KILLED.

Terrible Destruction of Life Caused by a Cyclone.

A dispatch to the London Standard from The Hague says:

According to a private telegram from India, a terrible cyclone has destroyed a great part of Bima, a seaport town of the Island of Sumbawa, Malay Archipelago. The shores of Sumbawa Bay are covered with the bodies of thousands of victims. The town of Kupang, Island of Timos, escaped the force of the hurricane.

THE FIFE AND DRUM.

"This is life," cries the fife;
"Come, oh, come," shouts the drum,
  As the steel that is bared flashes light;
Heart and pulse quicker beat,
As fast, down the street,
Is heard the wild rhythm of volunteers' feet,
  Marching forward to fight!
"Leave the wife!" screams the fife;
"Leave the home," booms the drum,
  And the blood answers hot in the cry.
What are children or wife
To the glory of strife,
To the call to the death or to glorious life?
  Let us live, ere we die!
'Mid the strife is the fife;
Drowned by gun is the drum,
  Bared steel is now dinted and gory;
Yet, strain as we may,
There are some that must stay
And forget, in the duty done bravely each day,
  Chance for honor and glory.

AVENGED BY A SERPENT.

1.

When I got George's letter telling me that all was ready for our reception and we were to come at once I was delighted. Within a week we—mother and I—were on our way out, and in about three weeks' time found ourselves between the swampy shores of the Essequibo, nearing Georgetown, where on the quay the dear fellow was waiting to take us up to the home he had made for us on his plantation.

George Haden and I had met a year before during his visit to the old country, and the big, quiet, sunburned man and I, who tell this story, had fallen in love with one another almost at first sight.

We were to have been married before he returned to Guiana, but he was recalled suddenly by the death of his only brother at Rio, and it was arranged that I should follow later with my mother.

You can—or, rather, you can't—imagine how delighted I was to see my sweetheart again. But I was startled and a good deal troubled by his appearance: he looked thin and worried. At fifirst I put it down to his grief at Harry's death; but later after our quiet wedding, on the way to my future home I gathered by degrees there was more than that.

His brother Harry had married a Spaniard—a beautiful woman—who had died nearly eighteen years before, leaving him with one daughter Teresa. It was chiefly on this girl's account that George had hurried back, and he had mentioned in writing to me that he had brought her up from Rio to stay with him in Guiana until other arrangements could be made. Since then I had heard little of her, and almost, indeed, in my own happiness and excitement, forgotten her very existence.

Now, my questions elicited from George that she was not a pleasant-tempered young woman, or easy to get on with, but my worst anticipation did not touch the reality.

We came up the river in a small steamer, which dropped us at my husband's very wharf, and we three walked up a slope through a wonderful tropical garden to where a long, white-washed, green shuttered house shone clean and bright in the evening sun.

On the veranda stood a tall figure in a pale yellow gown, her black hair crowned with crimson hibiscus. A splendidly handsome woman!

She looked at me in a half disdainful way.

"So you are my new aunt?" she said casually.

"And how do you do, Uncle George?"

Her calm assumption of superiority was unbearable. George—big, steady, good-tempered man that he was—flushed with anger.

"Never mind, my dear. She knows no better; and it won't be for long."

But it was for longer than we reckoned. She was to have been sent to her godmother, who lived in Madrid. But the old lady was ill, and begged us to keep the girl a while longer.

It was trying to a degree, and each day got worse and worse. Teresa's temper was something unbearable, and her general lack of manners only equalled by her sweetness when there was anything to be gained by it. Still, for my husband's sake, I bore with her.

Toward the end of the cool weather, our old English overseer died, and, as a stop-gap, George took on a young Spanish-American, Ramon Martinez.

Ramon was a smart looking fellow, but there was something in his black eyes which repelled me. I always felt a shrinking repulsion for the man, and George didn't care much for him. Still, it was necessary to have someone who understood the sugar, and men who knew anything were so scarce you couldn't pick and choose.

Teresa who loved the cheap gayeties of Rio, had been nearly bored to death all the winter, Ramon was a godsend to her, and the two used to chat in Spanish every evening over their coffee on the veranda.

Sometimes I blame myself for letting them be so much together, but, to tell the truth, the relief of getting rid of her even for an hour or two was very great. And how could I know what a scoundrel the man was, or what unspeakable wickedness those two were brewing together.

And now I must pass over the events of the next ten months and tell you what happened on that dreadful day which so nearly proved fatal to all my happiness.

Old Juan, a half-caste Indian employed on the place, came up that morning wanting to see my husband. They talked for a time, and then I saw George go out with a gun on his shoulder He saw me at the window and called out something, but I could not hear what he said.

He was a keen collector, and I supposed it was some rare bird or beast he was after.

The day passed and the short, tropical twilight was closing over the forest when I saw George returning. He was followed by two natives, who slowly dragged some long, heavy object up the path to the house. This they pulled along trailing in the dust, round to the south end of the house, where George's so-called study, really a sort of a museum, opened by two French windows on the lawn.

II.

I was dressing for 8 o'clock dinner, so did not go out. Soon I heard George's long stride pass up stairs by my door to his dressing room, which lay beyond my room at the extreme north end of the house.

To make you understand what followed, I must partly explain how the house was built. It was from north to south, long and narrow with a veranda all the way round. A wide hall ran through from east to west, and a long narrow one from north to south. The dining room was the front room at the north end, under my room, George's study at the south, under the room Teresa occupied. There were two staircases, one at each end of the house A couple of hundred yards away, higher up the slope at the back of the house was the cottage were Martinez lived. He, Martinez, generally dined with us, and was to have done so this night.

Now, so far as I know, and judging from what we made out afterward from letters we discovered in the cottage and in Teresa's room, this is what brought about the tragedy which followed.

Ramon must long before this have made up his mind to marry Teresa. Her small fortune was an irresistible bait to the indolent Southerner. The only thing that troubled him was that she was not of age for another three years, and George was her guardian and sole trustee. He knew well enough what George would say or do if he once heard of his pretensions. With a man of Ramon's type—absolutely conscienceless—the next idea was simply to get George out of the way. Once get rid of the Uncle, and what was to hinder his making off with Teresa and her money.

Undoubtedly he instilled these ideas into Teresa's mind, and she, her sullen temper already aflame at the hint of opposition, was soon ripe for any mischief. Whether this precious pair had already concocted any definite plan I don't know, but that they were only waiting a chance what follows proves.

On this particular evening Teresa had dressed earlier and gone down. A French window was open, and in the moonlight which had already succeeded the dusk she caught sight of something moving through it, undulating in rustling coils up from the grass beyond.

Terrified, she closed the door and stood an instant panting with fright. What was it?

Suddenly it flashed across her. She had just before seen from her window the men bringing in her uncle's spoil, a great anaconda, or waterboa, the largest and most powerful constrictor in the world. This was its mate. Her chance had come. Always, before dinner, her uncle would go to his room to fetch the cigar he lit immediately dinner was over. He would go once more—for the last time.

How can I imagine her stealing quietly away from the back door with stealthy footsteps up the stairs to her room and sitting there watching the clock, counting every moment till the gong should summon her uncle to his fate behind that closed door.

Closer and closer crept the hands to 8 o'clock, and still she sat and watched

Suddenly, in the hall below, sounded footsteps across the polished boards. Unnaturally loud they seemed as they passed slowly down the passage beneath. There was the sound of a turning latch, an instants' pause, and then—one long, horrible sound, half shriek half yell which grew shriller, then muffled, and then abruptly ceased.

That shriek I heard with almost equal distinctness away at the other end of the house. To this day I can sometimes hear it, and it comes back to me in dreadful dreams.

I heard my husband rush from his room and his flying feet down the stair way. Other sounds I heard—cries of terror and alarm, hurring footsteps and slamming of doors. Then I summoned strength to follow. As I ran through the hall two shots rang out in quick succession. A frightful pounding, like a dozen sledge-hammers going at once, ensued; and the next I heard a scream of maniacal laughter, and Teresa rushed by me and out into the night.

The next thing I remember is George voice, in tones of strong command.

"Keep back, Marian!" he called "it is no fit sight for you."

III.

I stood there in the middle of the passage, while around the open study door stood a little knot of native servants. Their faces were ashen with terror, and the white of their eyes goggled horribly. A thin smoke floated out of the room, and the keen smell of gunpowder filled the air. The throbbing beat had almost ceased and George passed into the room, while I staggered back, and sinking into a chair in the hill, fainted dead away.

I need hardly explain what had happened. The wretched Ramon had come in earlier than usual to dinner; had, contrary to his usual custom gone to the study, evidently to leave the pass-book for the day, and had walked straight into the trap set for another. Those horrible coils had crushed him to death long before even George could reach the spot; while the great snake, in its terrible agonies, had rent the wretch's body in a shocking way, leaving it an unrecognizable mass.

That was what Teresa had seen. The shock no doubt had crazed her. When she ran out, she went straight to the river, at least we suppose so, for we never saw anything of her again. There are alligators in those waters.

THE RAINY SEASON IN CUBA.

Said to be the Most Charming of the Year---Epidemics Due to Negligence.

Mr. William T. Hornaday, chief naturalist of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, has spent nearly ten years in East India, Borneo, and Sumatra jungles collecting rare animals, birds, insects, and serpents for the Smithsonian. He is the only white man who ever lived among the head hunters of Borneo.

"All this talk of the danger in Cuba of the rainy season, yellow fever, etc., is greatly exaggerated," Mr. Hornaday said recently. "Because the Spanish army has lost heavily, many uninformed persons fear that the country would be as fatal to newly arrived Americans as it was to green Spaniards. The Spanish troops I saw were wretchedly fed and clothed, and absolutely no heed is taken to enforce the most obvious sanitary regulations. Then the food, clothing, medicines, everything the men should have to live upon, is furnished by contractors, who stand in with the officers and simply starve the poor soldiers into disease and death. The Spanish women have a saying, 'When our sons go to Cuba or the Philippines they never return.' Many a Spanish mother, whose son is coming near the time when he must do service in the army is praying that Cuba and Porto Rico may be lost to Spain before her son goes away.

"After five years of living in the most malarial jungles on earth, in the midst of miasmatic swamps, drinking swamp water, and often having to eat unaccustomed and badly cooked food, I never had but one touch of jungle fever, and that only laid me up six or seven days. I owe my excellent health to two or three precautions. I never slept on the bare ground nor in the rain, and always under shelter. I always wore light flannels next to the skin, and never slept in damp clothes. Whatever else I might have to do without, two changes of flannel underwear besides that I had on, were always at hand. Take from six to five grains of quinine every morning in a cup of hot coffee if you have it; if not, then in hot water. Have your shoes to fit you, even if you must buy them yourself, though the United States is furnishing its troops with an excellent marching shoe. With these precautions and a dose of some light laxative twice a week, there need be no more fear of fever in Cuba than there is in Missouri."

Mr. Morrillas, a Cuban born, and for some years an assistant surgeon in the United States navy, now in the Marine Hospital service in the tropics, said: "The rainy season, as it is called out of Cuba, is to Cubans the most charming season of the year. It begins generally about the middle of May and lasts to the middle of September. It usually rains in the afternoon, and sometimes the fall is very heavy and accompanied by such thunder and lighting as one never knows outside the tropics. It generally stops at sunset, which is simply unspeakably grand in its cloud effects. I rarely ever have known it to rain at night. It is this so-called rainy season that gives life and vigor to the growing vegetation and makes our sugar and tobacco crops what they are. By eating well-cooked food and eschewing over-indulgence in the fruits of the country, usually so tempting to strangers, always sleeping under some sort of shelter and not on the bare ground, the green Yankee from New Hampshire hills may laugh at the bogy of the 'rainy season' and the yellow fever. It is well for the unacclimated man the first three months of his stay to take from three to six grains of quinine every morning and a mild purgative, say twice a week. You may be as wet as possible if you are on the move, but when you stop change your wet clothes for dry ones, socks and all. You will never have this fever if you follow these easily remembered rules."

Sunstroke from a Germ.

The symptoms of "sunstroke" are known to occur without any necessary connection with the rays of the sun or high temperatures, but a somewhat novel view of the cause of the malady has been taken by Dr. Sambon, an Italian physician, who believes the cause to be a specified germ. According to Dr. Sambon, "The specific organism of siriasis" (siriasis or thermic fever is so called from a connection which is believed by certain people to exist between Sirius, the dog star, and sunstroke) "is probably spread in the superficfal layers of the soil like other pathogenic micro-organisms, and may be conveyed to man by dust blown by the wind or thrown up under the tread of a marching column. It is then inhaled into the lungs or injected into the alimentary canal, where it produces the virulent toxin which probably, as in cholera, becomes absorbed and set up these symptoms of the disease.

Great Britain's Five Flags.

In all Great Britain has five flags—the royal standard, the union jack, the merchant flag, the naval ensign and the blue ensign, the flag of the naval reserve. The union jack is hoisted by colonial governors and each colony shows a different badge. It takes long practice and constant study to identify every British flag that one would see in a voyage around the world.—Chicago Tribune.

THE CITY OF MANILA.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

It Was Founded by Legaspi in 1571---Nearly Destroyed by an Earthquake Once---The British in 1762 Captured and Occupied It For Fifteen Months.

Manila, the capital of the Island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, is a city of about 100,000 population, not including the adjacent suburbs, which have a total population of about 60,000 additional. The name of the city is pronounced by the Spaniards as though it were spelled Mahnee-la, with the accent on the middle syllable. It is the see of the Roman Catholic archbishop and one of the great emporiums of the East. It is located on the bay of the same name at the mouth of the River Pasig.

The city proper forms the segment of a circle between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets formed by the river and its branches. The Pasig is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating, the one in a small fort, the other in a light house. Vessels of some hundred tons may come up as far as the bridge. On the south side stands the city, having a dilapidated look, but strongly fortified. In the north is situated the Elnondo suburb, more populous than the city itself. It is the residence of the foreign merchants and the great center of trade.

The aspect of the whole is at once Spanish and oriental. Long lines of heavily mounted batteries, somber churches, ungainly towers and massive houses of solid masonry mingle with airy cottages in groves of tropical trees, raised on posts to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season and so constructed as by their elasticity to stand the shocks of an earthquake. The streets are straight, but for the most part unpaved and during the rains almost impassable. In the city the houses are two stories high and each has its central court yard. Here resides the heads of the state, church and army, and all who would be thought to be of the aristocracy.

A bridge leads across the river into the Binondo suburbs, where a street, called the Escolta, runs to the right and the left, lined with innumerable shops and stalls and crowded with a strange and motley population of various races. Beyond the Escolta a swarm of Chinese, Indians and half castes appear as goldsmiths and jewelers, painters and enamelers, oil and soap merchants, confectioners and keepers of gambling houses and cook shops.

Other suburbs have each its special character. San Ferando is the seat of great cigar manufactories, and Santo Mesa of a cordage manufactory. At the Alcaiceria the Chinese sampans discharge their cargoes. Fishermen and weavers inhabit the division of Tondo and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables. Maalte is famous for its embroideries. Paco is inhabited by artisans and artists. Convalescents resort for health to Santa Anna and San Pedro Macati.

The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, a beautiful town house, ten churches belonging to different religious orders, several monasteries and convents, the arsenal, three colleges for young men and two for young women, the supreme court, prison, civil hospital, university, a marine and a commercial school, a large theater, the custom house and barracks. The city has several squares, in the largest of which, the Prado, there is a bronze statue of Charles IV.

The Royal and Pontifical University of St. Thomas is in the hands of the Dominicans, and has an attendance of about 500 students. The College of St. Joseph belongs to the Jesuits, that of St. Lutheran gives plain education to Indians and half breeds. The Escuela Pia belongs to the city and is for Spanish children alone. A royal marine school was established in 1820 and a commercial school in St. Isabella are for girls, the latter for orphans. Manila is the seat of government and of the supreme courts. The municipality dates from 1571.

Manila, which formerly occupied a rank of comparative obscurity, is now regarded as commercially equal to Calcutta and Batavia. This change has been wrought by legislative and political changes during the nineteenth century. Being the chief port of the Philippines all their productions flow to and through it, and it is the resort of a great number of colonial vessels of all sizes. It exports sugar, tobacco, indigo, manila, hemp and cordage, gold dust, birds' nests, coffee, sapan wood, mats, hats, hides, trepang, tortoise shell, cigars, cotton and rice. The manufacturs of Manila consists chiefly of cigars and cheroots, a government monopoly which gives employment to several thousand men and women; cordage from the filament of the abaca and the beautful fabrics called pinas, woven from the fibres of the pineapple leaf and afterward beautifully embroidered.

Manila was founded by Legaspi in 1571. In 1645 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. In 1762 it was taken by a British fleet and held for fifteen months.

Curious Philippine Industry.

The Philippine Islandsers pursue an interesting and curious industry. They take the great marine shells known as sea conchs, which are plentiful in the China sea, boil them so as to kill the mollusk which lives inside, remove the meat, and then saw and carve the shell into all sorts of useful shapes. The shell is a very handsome white, with a light pearly lustre on the outside and an irridescent gold within. According to the size of the shell and the way it is cut they turn out bowls, plates, cups, saucers, vases, large and small spoons, ladles, button boxes, card cases and receivers, pinholders, matchboxes and other household objects. Labor is very cheap, thanks to Spanish rule, the natives getting from five to ten cents a day. As a result these shell goods are very cheap likewise. A handsome tablespoon can be bought for one cent and a dozen for a dime. The wife of a former resident at Manila has a collection of over a thousand pieces, which she says did not cost over thirty dollars. The shells are very durable and much stronger than china or porcelain.

AN IRISHMAN IN SPAIN.

The Very Strange Story of an O'Donnell Among the Dons.

In the early part of the century three brothers named O'Donnell left their native country—Ireland, of course—and went to live in Spain, where they all had extraordinary careers; one died in 1867 after he had became the Duke of Tetuan, though he was better known as General O'Donnell; he was one of the most brilliant military men of his time. The youngest brother was cut off in his youth, but nothing in the lives of the others is so strange and touching as the story of his death.

In 1832 there was war in Spain regarding the secession to the throne, and young O'Donnell declared himself for Isabella, who was indeed soon proclaimed queen, but, before that time O'Donnell fell a prisoner to General Zumalacarrequy, a leader of the Carlist forces. The young Irishman looked upon this as almost a piece of good luck, for the Carlist leader was an old schoolmate of his. The two friends celebrated this meeting after a separation of years as a festive occasion; and as they ate supper together and drank toasts to old times, Zumalacarrequy said:

"Your captivity will be brief, my friend. I am just about to send a flag of truce to your general to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, so that you may expect to be free tomorrow."

The flag of truce was indeed sent, but the result was terribly unexepected. The general of the Christanos (that was the name given to Isabella's party) answered the Carlist envoy by saying:

"I will show you how I treat rebels," and forthwith he had all his Carlist prisoners brought out and shot down before the eyes of the Christians, and the officer had no better news than the story of their death to take back to his chief.

The next morning Zumalacarrequy came into his tent where his prisoner was breakfasting, wearing a very unhappy expression; he sat down in silence.

"What is the matter?" asked O'Donnell. "Have you slept badly, or was your chocolate burnt?"

"I am immensely disturbed," was the answer, and he told how the Carlist prisoners had been shot, and added: "I must make reprisals. My friend—in one hour's time you must be shot, no matter how I feel about it."

O'Donnell set down his cup, after finishing his chocolate, and said: "Yes, that is a matter of course; you must not distress yourself about it; I would act in the same way myself. Now give me a couple of cigarettes and writing material, for I must write a letter, which I will trouble you to take care of after my execution."

As he was finishing the letter the guard came to take out the prisoners. O'Donnell got up at once, shook hands with the man who was both his friend and his enemy, lit another cigarette and walked out to be shot.

Damage to Sheep.

If sheep killed by dogs are to be paid for by taxation, then those who own dogs should pay the bill, writes R. H. Hartwell, of New Jersey. I agree with G. F. Barmore, that it is unjust to pay such bills by a general tax on property, as there is no justice in the townships insuring the owners of sheep against the loss of their flock, and not insuring other property in the same manner.

In New Jersey the law allows the townships at their town meetings to decide in what manner the damage done to sheep and other domestic animals should be paid, whether by a tax of 50 cents or $1 per head on each dog, or whether a sufficient tax shall be laid on the dogs of the township to pay such damage. If the first manner is decided on, then a per capita tax is laid and collected and if such sum is not sufficient to pay the sheep bills, then each one gets his percentage and there the matter ends for that year. If the second plan is adopted, then all sheep bills are presented at the August meeting of the township committee, and the assessor is ordered to place a sufficient tax on the dogs to pay the bills in full, together with the cost of collecting. This law works well in New Jersey, and if the people of New York would bring sufficient force to bear on their Legislature they doubtless could have a law of this kind passed. The members of the Legislature of New Jersey who voted to assess all property to protect the owners of a particular kind of property would dig his political grave. The owners of dogs will see to it that no unjust valuation is placed on the sheep destroyed.—American Agriculturist.

A tunnel under the straits of Gibraltar is proposed by Mr. Berller, who lately drove the tunnel under the Seine for the sewage disposal of Paris.

A special industrial association has been formed at Copenhagen with a view to promoting trade interests between Scandinavia and Russia.

A DIPLOMATIC BOUNCER.

Unique Position Held by Eddie Savoy in the State Department at Washington.

"One of the most interesting characters in the Government service," said an official of the State Department, at Washington, "is Eddie Savoy, the colored messenger of the assistant secretary of state. He has been employed in that department for the past 27 years and is thoroughly imbued with all its customs and traditions. A perfect diplomat in his way, he never sees anything he should not see nor knows anything it is not intended he should know. At least that is how he impresses the people who do business with him—his superiors as well as those desiring to communicate with them. His position is a strictly confidential one, and frequently puts him in possession of highly important state secrets, the premature disclosure of which, in several recent instances would have seriously embarrassed the Government. But never since he first entered the foreign office, back in the administration of Secretary Fish, when the State Department was located in the building at the corner of 14th and S streets, now used by the orphan assylum, has he been known to betray a trust or to tell anything whatever about the affairs of the State Department that he was not personally authorized to tell. I am reminded of this by the important part he played in the events attending the recall of Sackville West, the British minister, during Cleveland's first administration, as well as those in the more recent case of Senor Polo, the Spanish minister. He acted as the trusted messenger between the Secretary of State and the foreign minister in both cases. Secretary Bayard selected him to personally hand Mr. Sackville West his passports and Secretary Day confided to him the important duty of handing to Senor Polo, first, President McKinley's ultimatum to the Spanish Government for the evacuation of Cuba, and next the official papers insuring him safe conduct out of the territory of the United States. 'Eddie,' as he is familiarly called, was fully impressed with the importance of these missions and adopted a simple but shrewd method to satisfy the head of the department of their successful execution. When he handed Minister West the package containing his passports, he asked him as a favor to show that they had been properly delivered that he write his autograph on the official envelope and give it to him. Mr. West did as requested, and Eddie took the envelope with its autographic indorsement and broken seal back to the department and showed it to Mr. Bayard. He followed exactly the same course with equal success in delivering the ultimatum to Minister Polo. The two envelopes are now 'Eddie's' private property, having been presented to him by Secretaries Bayard and Day, and are treasured by him as relics of important events in the diplomatic history of the United States."

Epicurean Jack Tars.

While the volunteer Jack tars are in the city to take the monitors off to their defensive posts at Portland, Boston and New York, some curious social conditions have been observed. Many of these naval reserve men are of high social standing and wealth, but are serving as seamen and wearing the uniform of their grade. While willing to perform the lowly tasks of ship duty—holy-stoning the decks, scrubbing paint, cleaning boats, scraping oars and scouring bright work—they are by no means ready to accept the dietary of their mess, and, whenever they get leave, hurry off to the swell restaurants to order the good things they have have been used to from childhood up, which good things often include the big cold bottle and the little hot bird.

Now, this desire on the part of these gentlemen seamen has caused the haughty waiters at such places as the Bellevue and the Continental Hotel many moments filled with great astonishment, for to hear from the lips of men in seamen's garb words indicative of deep knowledge of things gustatorial, in the opinion of the waiters, almost passes understanding. And yet these waiters have been told time and time again by the men in seamen's garb that the bird was overdone. Cause for astonishment, indeed, but the waiters are gradually 'getting on" and acting accordingly.—Philadelphia Times.

A Strangely Lost Race.

The great mystery about Indo-China, and one which must ever be insoluble, is the story of the lost race and the country. The mighty walls of Angkor-Wat, rising in the midst of sparsely vanished civilization of that strange populated jungles, remain as the memorial of a great empire which has utterly disappeared and is altogether lost to history. No one will ever know who planned this gigantic temple, or what tyrant hounde on his myriads of people to build up these immense blocks of stone and cover them with the most elaborate of sculptures. Angkor-Wat is one of the most astonishing monuments in the world and this forgotten temple was built so as to endure as long as the earth itself, were it not for the irresistibly destructive effect of plant life on the strongest walls that man can raise. Only a highly civilized and wealthy people could have erected Angkor-Wat—a very different race to the Annamite of modern days. The whole nation has disappeared as utterly as the busy myriads who once populated the wastes and solitudes of Memphis.—Singapore Free Press.

Medical science has made little progress in Turkey. Missionaries have frequently found people, ill from smallpox, neglected, in order that the divine will should have its own way.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 26

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that D. R. Foreman, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte boro, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

The Spaniards are not much on a naval fight, but are amazing on a Sunday bull-fight.

Up to this time the estimates and appropriations already made on account of the war aggregate $295,210,840.

The Republican fight in this county is a bitter one, with chances that the Hastings-Wanamaker wing will down the Quay machine.

Quay, it seems certain, will have control of the state convention, but may not insist upon having his man Stone nominated for governor, as it might turn out a Delamater swamp.

The general belief is in the direction that our authorities at Washington have dilly-dallied too much in prosecuting the war about Cuban waters, not yet having made an important strike, yet promising something decisive every day.

The Centre Democrat notes that the friends of Wm. C. Heinle, Esq., suggest his name as a suitable candidate for Senator. Mr. Heinle is an unflinching, working Democrat and has earned the position many times over by valuable service to the party.

Congressman Hicks having written a letter to John Wanamaker denying that he had any interest in the sale of post-offices, Wanamaker replies that it seems Hicks means the $3000 T—charge fits him and that he is ready to meet Hicks on the charge. What will Hick's do now?

The French authorities have given assurances that the French press criticisms came from an unrepresentative class of radical Parisian newspapers, and in no way represented that cordial sentiment entertained by the French Government and French people toward the United States.

While Gov. Hastings has been busily engaged in getting ready Pennsylvania's quota of troops for the volunteer service the State political machine has been just as busy in the effort to defeat his friends in the election of State delegates from Centre county, where the Governor's home is.

The Democracy of this county will not fail to have a strong ticket in the field since there never was a better, cleaner set of Democrats in the field seeking nominations. With such material we can hope to build up the party again in this county. Poor material and trading Democrats have done much to break down our majorities.

The oleo laws have been decided to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and thereby reverses the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which had decided the oleo laws constitutional.

This will greatly mortify our granger friends who were educated up to strong faith in the oleo law and were its main champions. The U. S. court decided the oleo law conflicts with the Interstate Commerce law, which many grangers championed but now upholds oleo.

In this lovely county of Centre Jack Dale held up the Quay end and Wilbur Reeder the Wanamaker end of the Republican party. The Wanamaker end swung highest, the Reporter doing some in the direction of educating the people in the jobbery of Quayism, the Republicans hereabouts freely taking our wholesome advice.

The Navy Department is proud of the record made by the Oregon, from an engineering point of view. The reports to the Department from the ship show that she does not need 5 cents' worth of repairs to her machinery after her 13,000 miles continuous run. The record is said never to have been equalled since the building of the first iron war ship.

We are wrestling with the Philippine problem. Are we to retain the islands, or turn them over to the insurgents, who are also fighting to rid themselves of their Spanish oppressors? Or shall we restore the islands to Spain, or auction them off to the foreign Powers which seem anxious to secure a footing there? These are the questions that have arisen, and they constitute about as interesting a question as our editorial and political statesmen ever grappled with. It is not only a new question, but a very important one.

The Keystone Gazette thinks the Reporter does a wrong to congressman Arnold in its allusions to the sale of post-offices. The Reporter did not say that our member had a hand in this new game of corruption, but what we did say was that Republicans, applicants and non-applicants for post-offices, charged that post-offices were put out for a price in this county by leaders at Bellefonte. Now, since we have it from so high a Republican authority as John Wanamaker that the infamy was practiced in other counties the complaint of Republicans that it was done in Centre county seems to be plausible.

The Republican county convention on Tuesday was a most bitter factional contest between the Wanamaker and Quay people. On the street, previous to the opening of the convention, it was daggers, and after the assembling in the court-house at 12 m., it was a Kilkenny cat-fight, in which the Wanamaker cat got in the biggest scratches.

The Wanamaker people had a working majority, and easily elected their delegates to the state convention, and carried instructions for Wanamaker for Governor. Elsewhere we give the proceedings.

The Republican post-masters in this county occupy a laughable position. When things ran in the Hastings-Wanamaker channel, all were loud for Hastings but when Quay's say fixed the post-office appointments then Peter-like they slunk away from their Dan and Quay became their beau ideal. Now since it may happen that the Hastings-Wanamaker element may break the foul Quay machine, then each one of these post-masters will climb on the top rail of the fence and swear he was and is an original Hastings man and thinks a heap of Wanamaker. Of course, they are men of pure motives.

We are doing one thing now, (last week), in isolating Cuba by cutting all foreign connecting cables, that should have been put under way the day war was declared. The same as to the bombardment of the Cuban towns and destroying their batteries. We have been waging a kidglove war in some respects, and it is full time to end it and take up serious work. Our authorities are more intent in finding out where the Spanish fleet is or is not than in dealing out hard knocks to the Spaniards in Cuba. General Lee told the Senate committee he would undertake to march through Cuba with ten thousand men, but he has never been given the opportunity, because all efforts were devoted to locating the Spanish fleet and none to relieving the Cubans. The truth is that but for Dewey's brilliant achievement, outside of telegraphic orders from the strategy board, the account current of military and naval achievement would not be particularly brilliant.

TWO DISBARMENTS.

The disbarment of two Philadelphia attorneys within a week for unprofessional conduct indicates the purpose of the censors of the Law Association and of the Courts to purge the list of attorneys of this jurisdiction of the names of those who are betraying their trusts and disgracing an honored calling. Judge Arnold in disposing of the Maires case expresses the hope that if there are any more lawyers in the city guilty of "common barratry" they may be brought to book and expelled from the profession. The Board of Censors of the Law Association will doubtless follow remorselessly any clues to similar practices which they may discover, so that "lawyers," to use Judge Arnold's language, "who make it a business to hunt up litigation and take cases upon speculation, with the usual resulting quarrels with their clients, based upon a dishonest and unfair division of the money received," may be prevented from longer plying their perfidious trade by disbarment.—Ledger.

By a lawyer being guilty of "barratry" is meant, "the practice of exciting and encouraging to lawsuits or quarrels" or having some one to do it.

Republican Primaries.

The Republicans of the boro held their primaries Saturday evening in the council room. There was quite a little interest manifested in the primaries. The delegate from the boro was elected without instructions. Seventeen votes were cast that way, and six wanted Quay support.

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used De Witt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feat.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Is Missing.

Charles Bressler, of the lower part of Haines township, we are informed, is missing from his home for over three weeks, without his family or any one else knowing of his whereabouts, and no cause has been assigned for his absence; his wife and children are left in needy circumstances. Some think he left for the army.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

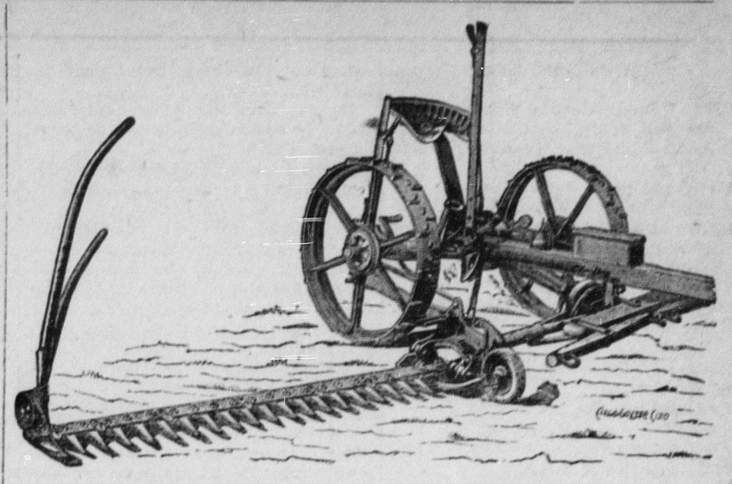
Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

Do You Want To Buy Boys' Clothing at a Bargain?

Then come to our store any day this week or next, and take your pick from over Two Hundred different styles of Boys' Suits, odds and ends at $5.00. Not a suit in the lot but what is worth from $7.00 to $10.00. Call early for bargains like these are sure to go fast.

Faubles,

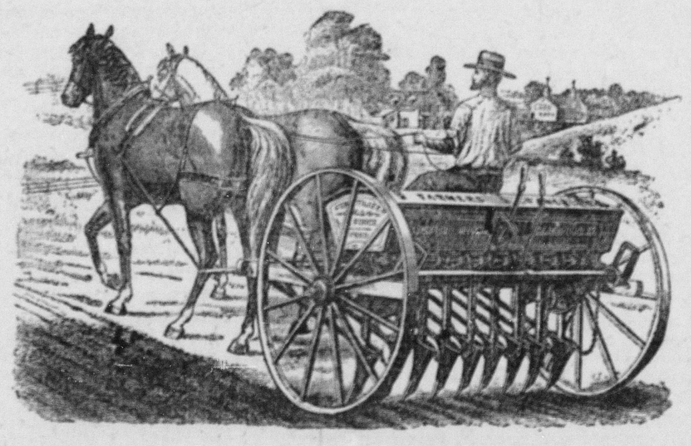
Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.



The Farmers Favorite Grain Drill.

No bunching or clogging. Double force feed grain distributor. Sows all kinds of grain without bunching. Distributes all kinds of fertilizer evenly, and in any quantities desired per acre.

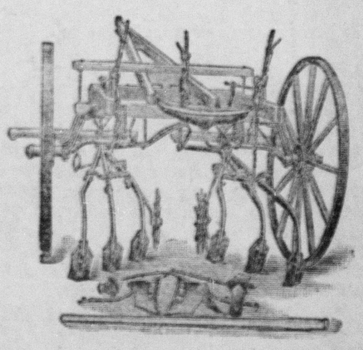
Jones Chain Mower.

Leads wherever found. Longest lived and lightest draft mower in the world. No cog wheels to wear out. Free from side draft, free from neck weight. No backing up to start in the grass. No noise, no vibration, no lost power. A machine of unrivaled simplicity.

Adjustable Spike Tooth Lever Harrow.

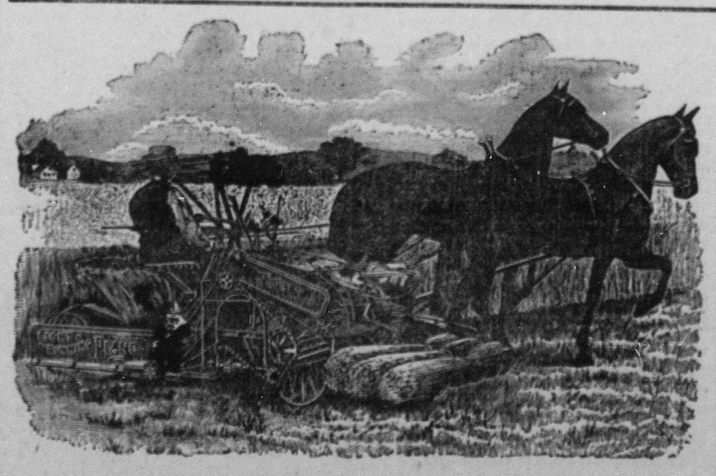
I-beam steel frame, well braced; diamond shape teeth, held firmly; each tooth cuts its own course, and can be raised or lowered as desired, and with lever the teeth can be set to any pitch or cut desired. Is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any harrow on the market.

Improved Hench Riding and Walking Cultivator.



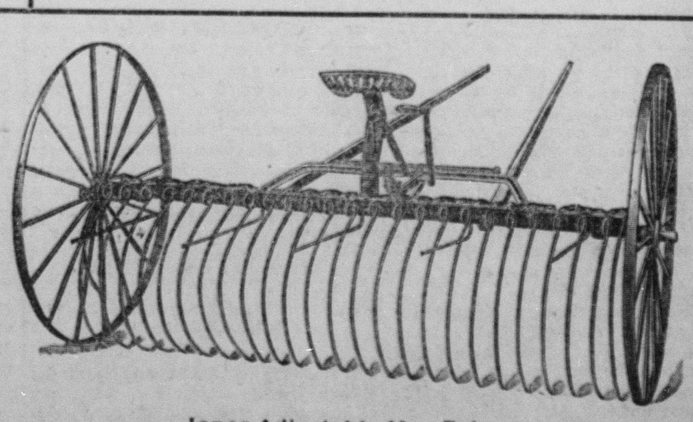
It has the largest improved movable spindle by which the operator guides the machine to the right or left at will. Is easily operated and can be managed by any small boy who can drive a team. It has a double tongue giving full view of the corn row.

Shovels can be made to run to any depth required and and can be changed in a moment.



Jones Lever Binder.

The lever, the fly wheel, simplest knotter in the world, are exclusive, patented features. Two horse pull this light running binder with the aid of lever power easier than three horses can pull other binders.



Jones Adjustable Hay Rake,

Self and had dump. Built of special high carbon steel and malleable iron. The only adjustable and perfect hay rake made. An unequaled steel under-cleaner. Interchageable for one or two horses. Change quickly and easily made. No dirt scratching, no side jerks, no breakage. The teeth possess powerful capacity with great flexibility for uneven ground, and can be raised higher than the teeth of any other rake.

Farmers in need of Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Princess and Imperial Plows, plow repairs of all kinds, all kinds of Reaper and Mower Sections, Binder Twine, Harvester Oil, Hay Carrier Rope and Pulleys, Double Harpoon Forks, should call and see my stock. It is complete. Also handle Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc. A large supply of Fertilizer on hand at all times. Have the retail agency for the Centre Hall Cornplanter.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in Foundry Building. - - - CENTRE HALL.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands

For Taxes of 1896 and 1897.

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

Monday, June 13th, 1898,

at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee.	Supposed Owner.	Taxes.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

133		Johnson Thomas.	Valentine & Co.	$4 69
380		Johnson James.	"	13 20
121		Johnson Eleanor	"	4 21
50		Lingle J J	J D Shugert	4 13
50		Lingle J J	W F Reynolds	4 13
130		Smith John	Jno G Love	4 51
100		Unknown	Wm C Heinle	1 19

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Butler Margaret	Mary E Sanders	9 76
440		Carscadden D	W G Morrison	4 59
383	163	Frazier Walbro	Benj Walker	17 81
431	137	Godfrey Martha	Thos B Harned	30 03
433	163	Harvey Jona	J H Long & J B Furst	25 15
431	40	Hood Moses	"	25 08
50		Packer & Lucas	Wm Newman	2 33
433	163	Russell John	Geo W Jackson	20 18
458	84	Russell William	"	21 38
433	163	Russell Thomas	"	20 18
383	163	Weiss Michael	"	34 88

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	D S Keller	4 17
½ of 433	163	Beyer John	C M Bower	6 99
½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	Robt Cooke	4 17
½ of 140	22	Cox Paul	J H Holt	2 80
½ of 140	22	Cox Paul	C M Bower	2 80
433	163	Davidson Wm Jr	Wm C Heinle	8 67
½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	J Z Long	6 99
¼ of 433	163	Gray Wm	Wm C Heinle	2 70
5-6 of 433	163	Hall Chas	J M Dale	11 92
½ of 433	163	Hall Chas	W F Reeder	2 88
½ of 433	163	Hunter Alex	C M Bower	5 74
433	163	Hamilton Thos	Barclay Bros	17 34
70		Harris Samuel	Geo W Bower	2 80
433	163	Hall Nancy	W C Heinle	8 67
½ of 433	164	Hall Henry	"	1 80
⅔ of 433	163	Hall Washington	"	7 20
½ of 433	163	Jackson Jeremiah	"	2 68
415		Levy Nathaniel	Smith Glover & Dun-can	16 61
314		Long J Z	J Z Long	12 54
146	75	Miller Wm	G W Rombach	5 86
70		Nicholson John	Geo R Book	2 80
64		O'Brian Michael	W F Reeder	1 59
433	163	Scott Samuel	Orvis and Holt	17 34
40		Stewart Walter	Godfrey Fisher	1 00
415		Thomas Joseph	Smith Glover & Dun-can	16 61
½ of 141		Vaugn Jno	Edgar Holt	1 17
415		Weidner Jacob	Barclay Bros	19 93
¾ of 123		Wheeler Henry	John Hoy	3 68
411		Wharton Thos C.	Fid Ins Trust & S Dept Co	16 41
410	151	Wallace Joseph	W C Heinle	8 21
433	163	Wallace Jas J	David M Torrey	5 42
½ of 433	163	Young Samuel	C M Bower	6 99
½ of 433	163	Young Benj	C M Bower	5 74

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP

250		Johnson Thomas.	R Valentine	5 40

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

439	138	Atwood N L	David M Torrey	5 28
50		Brooks Jesse	J B Baughman	4 99
415		Brooks Jesse	David M Torrey	4 99
119		Carscadden D	W C Heinle	2 94
200	120	Carscadden D		4 90
104		DeHaven Peter	Samuel Hall	4 99
114		Evans Cadwalader	"	5 47
415		Elliot Ruth	"	19 92
415		Eddy Esther	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	30 87
100		Godfrey Jno W	Thomas B Harned	4 99
60		Hallowel Ed	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	5 88
203		Irvin James	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	9 94
292	80	Irvin Robert	Wm C Heinle	7 91
403		Kelso Rebecca	A Pardee	19 34
47		Lane Sarah	Thos B Harned	3 29
400		Long J Z	Walter Zimmerman	4 99
400		Long J Z	David M Torrey	4 99
200		Meyers Philip	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	19 60
100		Meyer Simon	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	9 80
420	48	Meyer Michael	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	20 58
420		Meyer Valentine	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	20 58
110		Meyer Rodgers	Smith, Glov'r & Dun-can	10 88
146	75	Miller Jas	G W Romback	13 62
158	93	Packer Job W	W C Heinle	3 69
304	4	Packer Job W	David M Torrey	3 60
50		Packer J W & T C	W C Heinle	1 24
415		Roberts Joseph	Samuel Hall	19 92
415		Waln Jacob	Smith, Glover & Dun-can	20 35
4-5 of 160		Willis Jonathan	Jas A Beaver trustee	6 26
415		Wister Casper	Smith Glover & Dun-can	20 35
433	163	White James	A Pardee	20 78

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

100		Burchfield Wm	Shoemaker Piano Co	2 15
10		Hicks Abram	Daniel Bates	35
25		Miles Samuel	Moses Thompson	1 08
90		Shannon Jno	Jno Shannon	5 25
25		Thompson Moses	Moses Thompson	2 15
10		Unknown	Sample Heirs	86
Lot		Unknown	"	1 93

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

380		Hubby Bernard	Mary Frank	12
29		Unknown	Wm B Shaffer	18
52		Unknown	Andrew Ocker	1 16

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

87		Barron Jno	A Pardee	1 64
140		Harrison Wm	Jno Sheets	1 40
228	150	Mosby Wm	C M Bower	2 14
200		Parker Wm	A Pardee	2 60
170	70	Stover and Wolf	L E Stover	4 89
400		Snyder Simon	H F Mohn	7 59
200		Snyder Catharine	"	3 75
88		Tidd Wm	A Pardee	1 00

HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.

33		Bates Daniel	Mrs Frances Knoch	87
50		Beck Jacob	W C Heinle	1 33
21		Curtin Roland & Son	Jno I Thompson	2 81
85		Elder Abram	Daniel Bates	11 29
120		Lamborn Josiah	F P Blair	12 99
70		Pyle Jacob	Daniel Bates	9 28
28		P le David	"	2 97
117		Thompson Jno	Jno I Thompson	19 23

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

50		Bell John	Meck & Naugle	1 03
360		Conley Adam	"	5 54
133		Fox Geo	Spangler and Smith	3 08
122		Henry Stophel	Meck & Naugle	1 89
185		Henry Stophel	Beecher & Sober	3 88
400		Harrison Wm	Mary M Frank	5 66
82		Irvin Jno	Meck & Naugle	2 05
50		Irvin Jno	Mary M Frank	2 05
400		Johnson Thos	Meck & Naugle	8 29
402	80	M'Cormick Eli'an'r	"	6 15
400		Patterson Robt	W C Heinle	4 10
		Reynolds Jno	Beecher & Sober	1 84
278		Reynolds Jno	"	5 85
152		Sankey Thos	Meck & Naugle	2 33
434		Steele James	"	6 77
438		Steele Allen	"	6 77
438		Steele John	"	6 77
438		Sample Robt	"	6 77
331		Wilson David	"	5 13
147		Wilson Wm	"	2 26
129		Wilson Peter	"	2 05
438		Williams Edward	"	6 77
279		Work David	"	4 31
314		Work Joseph	"	4 85

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

217		Bonham Sarah	David M Torrey	5 28
217		Bonham Sarah	"	5 28
40		Jostlin H A	Mrs E F Rothrock	1 84
130		Lingle J J	Wheeler & Kenney	4 63

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

231		Moore	W C Heinle	4 63

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezr	Thos B Harned	16 24
81	92	Carr Geo	Mrs. Geo. Williams	3 23
305	120	Dunwoody John	Thos B Harned	12 22
8		Daniel David	Albert Cattle	30
166		Hayes Robt & Jas. D	and J Bechdel	19 90
398	80	Irvin Robt	Thos B Harned	15 96
125		Jackson Jerem'h	Isaac L Bloomer	2 76
409		Leech Matthew	Sam'l Hall's Est	8 80
406	102	Stevenson Peter	Thos B Harned	16 24

MARION TOWNSHIP.

50		Allison Wm	C T Yearick	1 87
197		Harris A. D	Mary M Frank	4 01
17		Lewis Thomas	Elias Zimmerman	1 83
41		Lingle J. J	J D Shugert	61
31		McKinney Wm	J H Long	6 41
80		Young Robert	Jno P Harris	72

MILES TOWNSHIP.

430		Brady Robt	A Pardee	1 84
410		Brady Hannah	"	1 75
255		Brady Jane	"	1 28
200		Brady John	"	85
440		Brady Wm. P	Mrs. Nathan Haugh	4 08
273		Barton Wm	"	1 70
149		Boyd Wm	Wm Bletz	1 70
17		Boyd Wm	"	28
12		Boyd Wm	"	21
200		Brady John	Theo Vail	3 40
200		Brady Wm. P	Harry Keller	4 26
403		Caruthers Jas	Mrs N Haugh	3 40
200		Deering Christ'r	N H Gruber	3 40
429		Gray Robert	A Pardee	1 84
476		Grant Thomas	"	2 04
42	Gratz S		N H Gruber	85
460		Hunter Alex	A Pardee	1 96
100		Haines Josiah	Nathan Haugh	86
100		Hepburn Jas	Frank Haugh	1 30
250		Jackson Jerem'h	A Pardee	1 07
320		Kitts Geo	W C Heinle	5 10
300		Levy Aaron	A Pardee	1 28
17		Lattimore Robt	Harry Keller	21
410		Miles Thomas	"	5 10
396		Parker Wm	Solomon S Peck	28
100		Parker Wm	Philip Walker	21
207		Seigfried Jacob	B V Campbell	1 76
400		Sigfried Daniel	Harry Keller	5 10
125		Steadman Wm	A Pardee	65
300		Smith Thos	"	85
277		Swineford Peter	N Haugh and wife	3 00
100		Scott Abram	A Pardee	43
50		Scott Samuel	"	22
150		Scott Abrahm	"	65
90		Scott Samuel	"	43
139		Taggart Robt	"	65
29		Unknown	Wm B Shaffer	14

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

148		Burton Robt	M Thompson	29 69
30		Burton Robt	Mrs Sarah I Christ	6 00
148		Diehl Adam	Annie E Thompson	17 76
150		Diehl John	Eliz'bth T Hamilt'n	18 00
50		Diehl Adam	Sarah Christ	4 00
53		Diehl Thomas	Annie E Thompson	7 20
129		Diehl Nicholas Sr.	Jas I Thompson	6 00
108		Diehl Nicholas Sr.	Wm Thompson Jr	14 40
90		Diehl Nicholas	Jno I Thompson	1 29
65		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jas I Thompson	3 60
150		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Wm Thompson Jr	10 80
		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jno I Thompson Jr	3 92
		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Sarah Christ	30 00
		H & L	Mrs Emma Smith	1 46
		"	Mrs John Shadman	1 74

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Sarah Foster Est		07
31 acres,	Wm Grove Est		19
Lot,	John Minnich Est		85
50 acres,	John Kibe		82
9 acres,	Christian Houtz Est		1 61
11 acres,	M Brown Est		34

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

580 acres,	Philip Billmyer Est		4 31
50 acres,	Sam'l Albright Est		1 29
60 acres,	William E smith		1 53
89 acres,	Huyett & Co		2 49

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

25 acres,	William Thomas		1 80

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

24 acres,	J F Montgomery & Bros	50	24
3 acres,	J W Gephart trus	159	80
8 acres,	J H Anderson	4	26
140 acres,	T J Moore	16	24
3 acres,	Mrs Nancy Maize	1	02
2 acres,	Sarah L Smith		68
1 acre,	Mary Chapman		86
¼ acre,	Geo Wantz	2	24
4¼ acres,	Robert Watkins	2	73
5 acres,	Harvey Watkins	2	86
3 acres,	Jonathan Walker	1	95
68 acres,	S M Watkins	7	42
20 acres,	Sarah Daugheny'gh	8	43
1 acre,	Curtin & Co or Miss L Sanders	3	38
2 acres,	J H Bathurst	5	24
½ acre,	Jane Packer		75
130		Ellis Wm	M Thompson	26	99
65		Gover Robt	"	13	01
85		Kline Jno	Jas I Thompson	5	12
100		McKean Robt	M Thompson	31	99
40		McKean Robt	Elizabeth Hamilton	4	80
51		Newport James	M Thompson	5	14
211		O'Brian John	"	32	21
165		White John	"	33	01
121	53	West Thomas	"	24	20
55		Wilson Wm	"	5	54

PENN TOWNSHIP.

100		Cook Wm	J C McEntire	1 85
200		McCalley Wm	J F Torbert	4 63
300		Montgomery Wm.	"	6 95
276		Montgom'ry Danl.	"	6 40
½ of 170		Swinford Peter	Geo Robertson	1 85

POTTER TOWNSHIP

60	100	Felmalee Moses	Darlington Kulp	75

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

140		Allison Andrew	Jas A Beaver	27 72
265		Allison A & Jno Lilly	Jas A Beaver	52 48
40	10	Atherton Rich'rd	J Pemberton Ellis	13 20
52		Bannon Joseph	Chaney & Thompson	3 40
433	153	Brickley Daniel	Passmore & Lighten	42 90
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb	Daniel Straw	51 22
250		Copenhaver John	W C Heinle	8 26
400		Copenhaver John	David M Torrey	6 69
433		Dentler Wm	G. F. Hoop	42 99
122		Eberman Philip	W H McCausland	12 08
433	163	Ehler Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank	42 87
30		Eberman John	W H McCausland	1 98
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank	42 87
433	153	Fink Jno	Mary I Ardell	21 52
50		Groe Elizabeth	Lavina Schoonover	3 30
121	152	Groe & McKean	"	7 98
433	153	Greaves Thos	G W Ford's Est	21 41
216	156	Grant Thos	W H Blair att'y	21 38
433	153	Gray Wm	E H Jackson	42 82
434		Grant Thos	Rensaeller Sims	28 64
300		Graff Mathias	W G Morrison	19 80
433	163	Hopkins John	Passmore, Bryson & Hartle	42 87
216	156	Hamilton Thos	W H Blair att'y	21 52
12		Haines Reuben	Levi Reese	80
396		Jordon Benjamin	W C Heinle	26 14
100		King Robert	Robert F Hunter	6 60
433	153	Lee John	W C Heinle	28 58
433	153	Lenhore Christian	Mary I Ardell	21 52
434		Lucas Chas	E H Jackson	42 96
433	153	Lewis David	"	28 58
433	153	Lowden Richard F & M	Nat'l Bank	42 87
129	80	Libby John	W C Heinle	7 92
433	153	Malone Richd	W J Jackson	19 80
433	153	Meyers Jacob	Jno H Orvis Est	85 74
100		McCord J R & H Campbell	J R McCord & H Campbell	6 60
433	153	Malone Rich'd	W C Heinle	17 16
		Metzgar Jacob	W H McCausland	85 74
433	153	McCommon Jno	David M Torrey	14 29
270		McEntire Hugh	Harry Keller	17 82
433	153	Pinkerton Henry F & M	Nat'l Bank	42 87
430	9	Ramsey Jas	Mrs J B Long & J Q Miles	13 20
31-36 of 405	47	Rush Jacob	A Y Cassanova et al	230 18
	38	Robison Wm H	Lavina Schoonover	2 64
	36	Robison Wm H	"	2 64
433	153	Spear Robert	Mary I Ardell	21 52
433	153	Siddens Eleanor	E H Jackson	27 58
433	153	Schafner Casper	Mary I Ardell	21 52
214		Stout Jacob	W H McCausland	42 38
433	153	Smith Mary	C M Bower	8 58
433	153	Spear John	W C Heinle	14 32
433	153	Toner James	M Rosenbaum	28 64
196		Vandyke Henry	Eve Sharer	6 60
193		Witmer Henry	Edward French	12 74
31-35 of 122	44	Weidman Jno	A Y Cassanova et al	69 23
31-36 of 402	116	Weidman Jac	"	228 46
433	153	Welsh Joseph	Jno M Dale	28 58
⅔ of 326		Wilson John	Passmore & Leighton	32 27
108		Wilson John	Jas Passmore	10 69
306	100	Wilson Wm	W H McCausland	100 98
433	153	Wetzler Jacob	W C Heinle	14 32

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

300		Devling Joseph	Lehigh V Coal Co	8 16
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Sam'l W	Jas A Beaver, tr'stee	42 12
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Jas C	"	42 12
433	153	Greaves Thos	Geo W Fords Est	11 71
½ of 400		Holt Edgar	J H Holt	6 76
½ of 400		Holt Edgar	J Z Long	6 76
½ of 400		Holt Edgar	C M Bower	13 50
162		Jones Richard	W C Heinle	8 76
353		Liggett John	Lehigh Val Coal Co	9 53
400		Long J Z	"	8 10
200		Long J Z	"	5 40
400		Martin Alex	Wm A Cahall	10 80
40		Mitchell Wm P	W C Heinle	2 16
216		Parker Jeremiah	Samuel Hall Est	7 29
433	153	Speer Margaret	W C Heinle	23 42
260		Tompkins Jas	Pat Ward Jr	14 04
162		Tompkins Jos	Hugh Ward	19 64
347	32	Waln Phoeb	Jas A Beaver tr'stee	42 12
277	36	Wharton Mary M	Samuel Hall Est	9 35

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

100		Cowher James	C T Fryberger	10 29
81		Downing Joseph	Samuel Lewis	12 41
350		Lamb John	S D Shugert	25 56
433	163	McCommon Thos	W C Heinle	22 10
72		Merryman Thos	Wm Miller	3 68
100		Moore James	W C Heinle	5 10
129	60	Noris Marion	Mary E Morrison	6 50
33	131	Ridgway, Budd & Co., No. 12	Dennis Reese	2 50
438		Thomas John W	C B Thomas	11 06
100		Wilson Wm	W C Heinle	5 10

UNION TOWNSHIP.

40		Davis Bover	Rich'd Downing	1 88
200		Kuhn P R	W C Heinle	9 40
47		Unknown	Thomas Harrison	5 42

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

94	98	Daugherty Marg't	W C Heinle	2 30
199	159	Evans Jesse	Henry Brown	4 38
250		Erskine John	Linsey Mahaffey	17 94
31	129	Gilbert Wm	M Thompson	70
90		Gilbert Wm	Henry Brown	2 30
68		Hahn Peter	"	1 74
151		Hahn Peter	"	3 68
560		McEwen Mary	W A Cahall	3 45
50		McKee Samuel	B F Shaffer	29
10	33	McCalmont Thos	Thos Kain	46
92		Parker Jeremiah	B F Shaffer	58
91		Parker Rich'd	"	52
50		Piles Benj & Co	J S McCormick	58
200		Parker Richard	W C Heinle	3 46
74	76	Rohrer Christian	J H Long	11 40
3	114	Unknown	Henry Brown	14
192		Worden Jeremiah	B F Shaffer	1 17
4	22	Wickersh'm Am's	Moses Thompson	10
88		Wickersh'm Am's	Henry Brown	2 02
229	51	Wickersh'm Am's	"	5 52

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

33		Clymer Henry	John I Thompson	4 36
300		Hawthorne Thos	"	10 69
223		Hawthorne Jas	John Q Miles	4 00
226		Kuhn Michael	L S Hoops	6 22
180		Kuhn Joseph	"	4 95
103	83	Kuhn Abram	"	2 84
217	159	Kuhn Geo	"	6 79
290	50	Kuhn Mathias	"	19 73
345		Kuhn John	Jno I Thompson	45 68
260		Lawman Geo	"	34 46
330		Mayland Jasper	"	11 34
274		Miles Samuel	"	43 75
86		Ross John	"	13 68
79		Swanswick John	"	12 56
6		Singer John	"	1 28
88		Shippen Wm Jr	"	11 66
2		Unknown	S R Pringle	70
½		Unknown	S R Pringle & W G Morrison	22
100		Unknown	W Laird	3 48
¼		Unknown	W G Morrison	28
137		Wister Daniel	Jno I Thompson	29 04
30		Wister Wm	"	4 78

ALSO.

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

Description	Owners	Taxes

BELLEFONTE BORO.

Lot,	Patrick Dugan	1 30
Lot,	Michael McGillam	7 80
YMCA bldg,	Harriet Pifer	8 10

HOWARD BORO.

2-5 a,	Henry Rothrock Est	16 40
8 acres,	Hannah Gallahger	16 69
¼ acres,	C C Cooke	3 55
¼ acre,	C C Cooke	12 57

MILESBURG BORO.

Lot,	Wm Baird Est	1 60
Lot,	John G Hall	9 55
Lot,	H Levy	9 55
H & L,	Joseph Adams	2 10
"	Mrs Bella Jones	3 00
"	Sarah J Shope Est	10 83
29 acres	Joseph Green Est	47 52
axefact'ry,	"	17 20
2 lots,	"	2 40
L & mill house	"	6 52
Lot,	Mrs Eliza Magee	3 27
2 lots,	Mary McCollum	4 26
H & L,	Daniel P Shope	13 00
"	Mrs J Liggett Est	17 40

MILLHEIM BORO.

¼ acres,	Nicholas Barnhart	11 26
"	Elmira Decker	14 70
"	Julia Royer	1 88
"	Matilda Stover	1 88
"	Eliz'b'th Klinefelter	4 68
"	Abraham King	5 99
"	"	2 70
"	Robert Kreamer	2 60
½ acre,	Millheim Hosiery Co	33 90
½ acres,	Millheim Hosier Co	
"	J H Reifsnyder trus	14 35
¾ acre,	H W Bollinger	3 13
¼ acre,	Harvey Swartz	2 50
½ acre,	Elizabeth Zellers	63

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

Lot,	Birney Mendleman	7 10
Lot,	Charles Hoover	2 42
H & L,	Jos Hall	3 70
"	Alton Nelson	13 30
"	Mrs Jessie Nichols	13 00
Lot,	Mrs Jacob Jacobs	1 40
H & L,	J H Munson	43 68
"	Frank Nelson	6 72
Lots,	Austin Atherton	1 20

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.

11 acres,	D W Holt	47 20
H & L,	Wm Bryson	8 40
Lot,	Mrs Levi Benhoof	3 77
Lot,	George Sense	4 16
Lot,	Mrs Jared Waple	2 05
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple	2 05
Lot,	Mrs Geo Foutz	1 84
2 lots,	J L Hughes	3 10
H & L,	Lizzie Hall	4 20
"	Silas Reese	7 75
1 lot,	"	2 84

UNIONVILLE BORO.

1-5 acre,	Esther Hoover	9 60
1-6 acre,	Catherine Wollesla-gle	3 20
1-5 acre,	Jemima Bush	4 88
½ acre,	Benjamin Rich	23 48

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

H & L,	Wesley Lambert Est	1 27
L,	Buck & Brockerhoff	3 50

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

2.5 acres,	Stanley & Julia Watson	23 48
6 acres,	Frank Wallace	9 05
Lot,	James Teller	7 76
8 acres,	Wm Stanley	5 13
Lot,	W Wyland & Henry Musser	7 50
15 acres,	Catherine Deeters	4 55
1 acre,	Wm Butler	94
H & L,	Mrs Barbara Smith	2 85
"	Jno or Mth Osewalt	3 87
"	Annie Campbell	9 37
4 lots and pl'n'g mill,	Mary Campbell	7 81
23 acres,	Mary E. Baney	5 63
100 acres,	Jos Green's Est	22 15
"	"	15 25
Lot,	Catherine Mulhollan	1 89
H & L,	Jane B Wood's Est	1 42
2 acres,	Somer's Est	34
Lot,	David Swyer's Est	85
25 acres,	John Nyman	6 45

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

100 acres,	Alex Solt	2 85

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

13 acres,	Walter E Meek	16 84
100 acres,	Moses Thomps'n h'rs	3 25

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

100 acres,	Aaron Eliot	18 90
10 acres,	Jno Kline's heirs	4 95
25 acres,	Geo Gates	1 80
140 acres,	"	9 00
228 acres,	Samuel Steel	40 05
239 acres,	Jos F Williams Est	29 40
25 acres,	Rachael Kinney	2 55
433 acres,	Austin Swisher	39 92
108 acres,	Robert Merrit	10 00
39 acres,	Alexander Dilien	4 80
1 acre,	Elizabeth Fry	1 20
100 acres,	Samuel Gingery	4 80
48 acres,	Fremont Hartsock	6 72
39 acres,	W A Hartsock	2 86
H & L,	Harriet McGinley	3 20

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

¼ acre,	Cline Quigley's Est	2 28
8 acres,	"	1 63
¼ acre,	Roland Wantz	42
1¼ acres,	Balser Weber	2 10
1 acre,	Mrs Jas McCloskey	5 25
¼ acre,	R Lucas Est	35

MARION TOWNSHIP.

4 acres,	Hannah Hoy	1 33
23 acres,	R B Loder	6 35
28 acres,	Jonathan Tressler	9 38

MILES TOWNSHIP.

4 acres,	John Hartzel Est	63
4 acres,	Daniel Conser Est	65
¾ acre,	Daniel Simon	1 79
50 acres,	J K Reish	95

PENN TOWNSHIP.

196 acres,	Isaac & Mary Buffington	21 82
67 acres,	George E Royer	4 40

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

39 acres,	Thomas & Catherine Toot	98
1 acre,	Mary Adams	2 38
43 acres,	Culp and Son	1 91
99 acres,	Abram Holderman	5 39

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Club House Mountain Brach Rod and Gun Club		2 29
420 acres,	J Pimberton Ellis	378 00
Lot,	Byer and Guyer	56
Lot,	W F Davis	8 80
Lot,	Adam Hoy	56
Lot,	Mrs Annie Johns'n	1 10
Lot,	James Kenna	56
Lot,	Joseph Naylor	56

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

H & L,	Henry Williams	3 15

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

½ acre,	Henry Haught	5 32
10 acres,	Curtin and Co	81 25
50 acres,	"	1 87
50 acres,	"	1 87
H & L,	W V Emery	12 00
"	"	12 00
"	Dr R L Dartt	2 60
"	"	3 25
"	"	3 25
"	"	2 25
"	Mrs J A Walker	5 20
"	Perry Cole	3 90
"	Wash Johnston Est	1 60
"	Christ Miller	4 39
"	Char

FACTS ABOUT THE ARMY

Items of Interest Carefully Culled and Condensed.

MEN, WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS.

All About the Rank and File and the Regulations That Govern Them—How Men Are Examined For Enlistment—The Balloon and Its Use In War.

The regular army is made up of 42 regiments—10 of cavalry, 26 of infantry and 7 of artillery.

Gun cotton, as the safest and most effective explosive for the purpose, is the material used in planting submarine mines.

It is a severe examination, physical and moral, that the candidate for enlistment in the regular army has to pass. In times of peace about one candidate in 25 is accepted.

It is a good card for a new recruit to begin his term of service with little to say. Officers and privates dislike soldiers who talk too much, particularly talkative recruits.

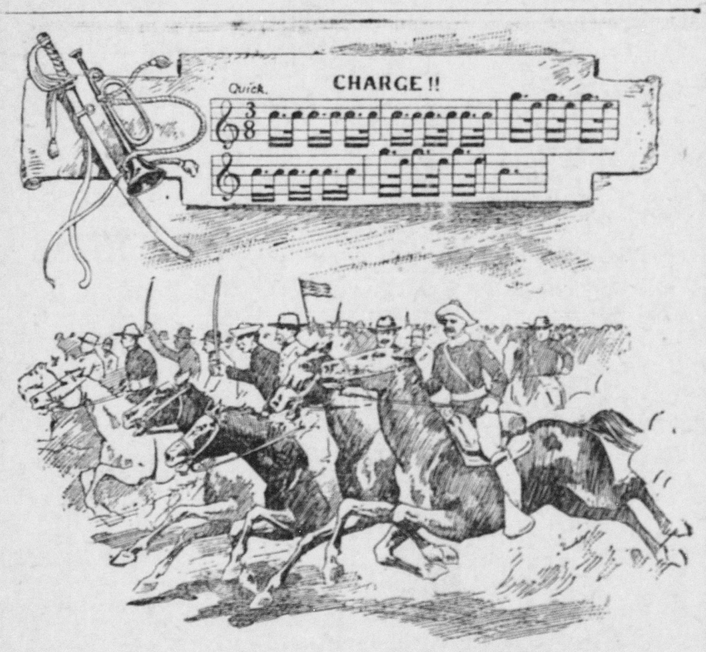
A noncommissioned officer is required to perform no labor with his hands beyond keeping his kit clean.

The president is by virtue of his office commander in chief of the army and navy.

Major general, next to commander in chief (always the president), is the highest rank in the army. The title lieutenant general, which ended with General Sheridan, will perhaps be revived.

There are 10,000,000 men of fighting age in the United States.

To enlist in the army the applicant must be between 21 and 30 years old, of good character and habits, ablebodied, free from disease, not less than 5 feet 4 inches tall, and between 128 and 190 pounds in weight.



BUGLE CALL AND CAVALRY CHARGE.

Recruits measuring above 5 feet 10 inches in height or weighing above 165 pounds are not accepted in the cavalry service.

Fat men do not make as efficient soldiers as thin men.

Married men and foreigners are not accepted as recruits in times of peace.

The pay of a private is $13 a month.

While many first battles have been fought upon the sea, there are few great conflicts in history that have not been ended by land forces.

On their caps infantrymen wear crossed rifles, artillerymen crossed cannon, cavalrymen crossed sabers, engineers a castle, signal corps men crossed flags.

The facings of the infantry uniforms are white, of the artillery red, of the cavalry yellow, of the signal corps orange and of the medical department green.

"Eyes of the army" is the term applied to the signal corps.

The signal corps of the regular army consists of ten officers, including Chief Greely and 50 sergeants. Each company of regular soldiers must have at least four men proficient in signaling who may be detailed for the work at any time.

Troops who in recent years have fought Indians in the far west are usually experienced in heliographic service. This method of signaling, by flashing of mirrors, was much used in the later Apache campaign.

War balloons are now fitted with telescopic cameras, by which photographs of a vast area of country can be obtained. The anchor cable contains telephone wires by which the men aloft may communicate with the commander on land.

The best of coffee is served to Uncle Sam's soldiers, and it is assumed that each man will drink a pint three times a day.

The regular infantry arm is the Krag-Jorgensen six shot repeating rifle. With it is used the sword bayonet.

Smokeless powder and 30 caliber bullets are used in the army magazine rifle.

An advantage in the regulation sword bayonet is that when detached from the rifle it can be used as an ax, a knife or a machete.

The Missouri mule continues to be the draft and pack animal of the army.

All army horses are bred and raised in the west. The government buys them unbroken, and each horse is trained by the cavalryman to whom it is assigned.

The weapons of a regular cavalryman are a carbine, revolver and saber.

There are four regiments of colored troops in the regular army, two of cavalry and two of infantry. They are commanded by white officers.

MINES AND TORPEDOES.

Submarine Agents For Attack at Sea and Defense In Harbors.

Torpedo warfare began during the American civil war. The early torpedoes were crude affairs and were used in comparatively few places, so that not many opportunities were afforded to test the possibilities of the new destructive agent in naval and harbor warfare.

Thirty-seven torpedo attacks have been made thus far in modern naval warfare. Their total results were 12 ships sunk and one ship damaged. Six assailant boats were lost.

The Whitehead torpedo is the only automobile torpedo which has ever been used in war and is practically the only torpedo in use today. The United States was the last leading nation to adopt the Whitehead, the navy department delaying action with the hope that an American engineer would produce the Whitehead's equal.

That the torpedo stands today as the most wonderful and terrible of modern engines of war is not to be doubted, but it has had no real test of its power. Naval officers all over Europe have looked forward eagerly to a war between the United States and Spain as an object lesson in torpedo warfare.

The three cylinders that compose the propelling engine within a Whitehead torpedo could be carried in one's overcoat pocket, but they have a combined force of 30 horsepower.

South American wars since 1877 and the recent war between China and Japan have shown what could be done with torpedoes. Russia also successfully employed torpedoes in her war with Turkey in 1877.

A check to the torpedo boat is the torpedo boat destroyer. Of these vessels Spain has 16, England has more than 100, while all the other first class European powers have from 10 to 75 destroyers each. These craft are armed with rapid fire and machine guns, and also are equipped to send torpedoes against an enemy's ship.

The simplest form of an anchored torpedo or mine is the contact mine, which consists of an iron case containing the explosive charge. If a ship hits one of the several projecting firing pins, a percussion cap is exploded, which explodes the mine.

Stationary torpedoes or buoyant mines are anchored near the bottom in deep water by a device which allows them to be electrically released at the proper time to rise to the surface beneath the hostile ship.

In the observation mine two wires lead to the shore. The coming of a vessel above the mine causes a bell to be rung or an electric light to be lighted on shore, which informs the operator there that it is time to touch the button causing the mine to explode.

LEGALIZED WARFARE.

Agreements by Which Civilized Nations Diminish War's Horrors.

What is called international law in respect of warfare is a compact among nations as to certain rules and forbearances that shall be observed in conducting hostilities should war arise between any of the parties to the agreement.

It is agreed among the great nations of Europe that in the event of war arising, arraying any one of these powers against another, there shall be no privateering on either side. This limits the capturing or destruction of the enemy's commerce to the operations of regularly commissioned warships.

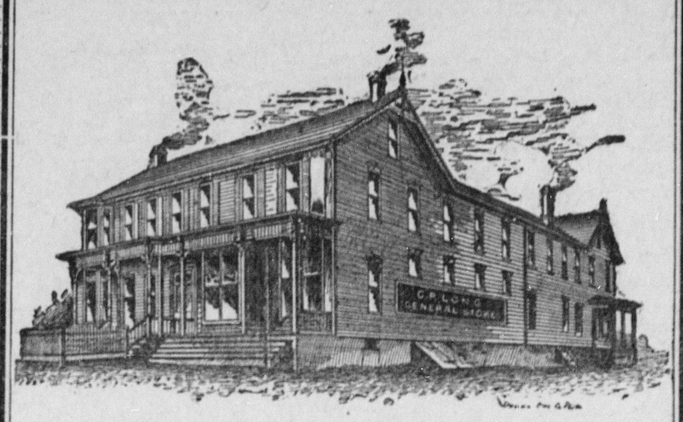
At the beginning of the present war with Spain President McKinley proclaimed that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war and that neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

There are differences of opinion as to whether certain articles are contraband of war—that is, whether they can be useful to the enemy. Thus, while sulphur, from which powder might be made, is contraband, it is still an undecided question whether the same rule applies to coal that might be used in steaming by the enemy's warships.

In all modern wars, even when such savage forces as Spain and Turkey are engaged, the Red Cross flag has been respected by combatants on both sides.

No pillaging is now allowed in war, but an army may take whatever it needs for its use in passing through a country—food for men and horses, wagons and animals for transportation, arms, munitions and supplies of all kinds.

In the present war Spain claims a right to grant letters of marque to privateers, but has intimated that she will simply place under naval control the merchant ships that are to serve as auxiliaries in this conflict.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We Are On Deck !

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit—no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and handmade. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

D. A. BOOZER,

Centre Hall, - - - - - Penna.

$5.00, $7.00 or $10.00

Buys of us a strictly All Wool Men's Suit of such quality and make as you will not find shown elsewhere for less than from Two to Five Dollars more money.

We are positively showing more good clothing than you will find in anyother two stores in Centre county. It will be to your advantage to examine this immense stock at once.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

You Need Not Lie !

About the size of the fish that got away if you get your - - -

Fishing Tackle
...FROM...
G. W. Bushman.

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from $1.50 to $3.00.

Havana Feels Distress.

The weight of the blockade has been felt in Havana for over two weeks. Business is almost at a complete standstill, and there is hardly any movement in the streets, which have a sort of holiday appearance. The parks are almost deserted and there are very few people to be seen on the Plaza de las Armes at night, although the band plays there and everything possible is done to keep up the spirits of the people. There is a feverish desire to leave the island, and over 5000 people applied for passage on the French steamer Lafayette when she left there recently.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed Free of Charge to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

Just Received--

A lot of Mouselines, Mercury Wings, Flowers, Hats, etc.

Now is your opportunity to take advantage of cheap millinery sales. As the season advances, we will sell goods at

Greatly Reduced Rates.

Our 30c. Taffetas are now selling at 20c, and other goods at proportionately low rates. Come and be convinced.

DINGES & CHRISTINE,

Centre Hall, - - Penna.

That Tells the Story

When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.

TWO LARGE ROOMS
FULL OF FURNITURE.....

....Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades--a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.

J. S. Dauberman.

Union
STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.
Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF.
Agent for Centre Hall.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly, 1881 and 1887, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following tracts of unseated land purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sales, and which have remained unredeemed for a space of five years and upwards:

Acres	Perches	Warrantee.	Township.	Owner.	Taxes.
50		Moore, John	Benner	Unknown	$ 38 12
50		Coon, Andrew	"	Westers	38 12
50		Harris, J D	"	Unknown	38 12
30		Unknown	"	Wm Fishburn	27 62
100		Shugert, J D	"	J D Shugert	76 24
100		Unknown	"	Christian Dale	87 92
46		Unknown	Boggs	Jacob Leathers	61 52
50		Unknown	"	Jonathan Walker	63 92
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver, trustee	141 83
150		Lane, Sarah	"	"	36 27
71	131	Curtin, Roland	Curtin	"	19 84
294	31	Godfrey, Martha	"	"	75 35
122	81	Hepburn, Wm	Gregg	Mary M Frank	24 95
125		Unknown	Halfmoon	D Hensel	24 00
75		Unknown	"	D Hensel	27 24
106		—— Lowery	"	D H Hastings	31 26
150		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
125		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
15		Thompson, Joseph	"	Unknown	6 62
18		Castonas, Thomas	"	Unknown	7 88
48		Beck, Daniel	Half Moon	Elward Brown	59 28
54		Shearer, Isaac	"	Mary Wilson	21 48
10		Irwin, Wilson	Harris	Meek & Nagle	8 12
150		Irwin, John	"	Mary M Frank	41 75
25		Graysburg, Jos	Howard	J W Morris	23 28
107	104	Brown, Samuel	"	Mary M Frank	115 96
415		Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver Trustee	86 42
102		—— Williams	Huston	J C Nason	84 60
80		Smith, Robert	Liberty	J H Straw	16 62
80		Gorrell, Wm	"	C M Bower	40 27
309		Irwin, Robert	"	Samuel Christ	99 70
185		Jackson, Jeremiah	"	Samuel Christ	42 38
200		Krouse, Daniel	"	C M Bower	41 03
150		Lytle, Peter	"	Nicholas Mann	34 19
100		J & D Gunsallus	"	Unknown	137 52
53		—— McCalmont	Marion	Geo Speering	68 76
6		Unknown	"	Henry Lair	14 76
18	120	Lamb, David	"	Elias Zimmerman	32 37
55	18	Shugert, J D	"	W H Blair	8 82
75		Toner, Thomas	Miles	Unknown	21 60
100		Unknown	"	C Long	20 20
44		Unknown	"	Henry Beck	18 12
250		Cooper, Wm	"	Sarah E Greninger	47 81
100		Cook, Wm	Penn	P Gray Meek	32 37
46		Unknown	"	Perry Gentzel & bro	93 12
400		Brady, Wm P	Potter	Mary M Frank	20 13
80		Unknown	Rush	W H Corkenville	149 84
50		Long, A B	"	A B Long	117 72
6		Unknown	"	J J Pie	24 12
6		Unknown	"	Mrs Nelson	12 12
21		Unknown	"	Adam Hoy	14 64
250		White & Parsons	"	W C Heinle	123 12
390	110	Arthur, Ann	"	W C Heinle	203 12
177	84	Phillips, Hardman	"	P Pemberton Ellis	207 07
153	158	Toner, James	"	W C Heinle	41 37
75		Unknown	Spring	Emeline Whitney	83 06
15		Kurtz, Jno L	"	C U Hoffer	6 27
14		Toole, Henry	"	C U Hoffer	27 87
100		Beck, Jacob	Taylor	E J Pruner	453 12
109		Bell, J C	"	J C Bell	240 72
100		Unknown	"	George Cowher	183 12
30		Beckwith, Clement	"	C T Fryberger	74 76
33		Beckwith, Clement	"	S H Pound	68 76
48		Fox, James	"	John T Fowler	65 16
101		McEwen, Thomas	"	J F Clark	69 72
25		Lowden, Chas	"	Pittsbg Safe Dep Co.	16 62
15		Merryman, Thos	"	Thos Merryman	8 52
128		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	34 62
100		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	25 62
119		Thomas Jno W	"	A A Dale	32 37
76		Anshultz, Geo	"	A A Dale	37 39
216	156	McEwen, Polly	"	W H Steigerwalt	114 01
250		Deal, Ann	Union	Unknown	396 00
100		Blake, Jane	"	Ed Brown	280 80
388		Unknown	"	P B Crider & Son	661 12
100		Phipps, Samuel	"	W H Blair	25 62
150		Brown, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	84 71
117		Boyce, Davis	"	Frank McCoy	52 40
159	140	Mann, Harvey	"	P B Crider & Son	64 26
438	163	Wister, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	166 16
22	47	Hahn, Ebenezer	Walker	Cyrus Gordon	6 27
250		Gray, J B	Worth	J H Orvis	99 12

M. F. RIDDLE,
THOS. W. FISHER,
DANIEL HECKMAN,
County Commissioners.

Attest:
N. E. ROBB, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 11th, 1898.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Landlord Runkle was down in Millheim on Tuesday.

——Miss Florence Rhone visited with friends in town over Sunday.

——Miss Kate Alexander was a visitor in town several days this week.

——Miles Arney, of the Freshman class at State College, spent Sunday with his parents here.

——Esq. Garthoff, one of Coburn's prominent citizens, gave our sanctum a pleasant call.

——Miss Ada Goodhart, of Centre Hill, spent several days of last week at the home of Rev. Christine.

——Mrs. John Runkle, of Tusseyville, spent several days at the home of Miss Lizzie Runkle the last week.

——Joseph Gilliland, of New Bloomfield, Pa., has been here the past week on a visit among his old friends in the valley.

——Mr. F. C. Heckman, one of Tusseyville's prominent citizens was a pleasant caller at this office Tuesday morning.

——Sumner V. Hosterman will deliver an address at the Memorial exercises at Spring Mills next Monday evening.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall spent several days with her mother, Mrs. Jane Love, who has been in bad health for some time.

——J. Ross Rockey, who has been ocated in Williamsport for six months past, came up Tuesday on a couple days visit to his friends at Tusseyville.

——Mrs. Samuel Frank and son Clarence, of Rebersburg, have been spending the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kreamer, on Church street.

——John D. Meyer, who is teaching a special term of school at Alexandria, Pa., made a run home on his wheel Friday. He returned again Saturday by train.

——Wm. G. Runkle, Esq., of Bellefonte, was in town Saturday evening shaking hands with his friends, and incidentally getting in a word concerning his canvas for district attorney.

——M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, was over on this side last week hustling after the Democratic voters. He possesses the necessary qualifications to creditably fill the office.

——Dr. D. M. Wolf, of Spring Mills, attended the Reformed Classis Saturday and Sunday. The Dr. is conducting a most successful special term of school at Spring Mills, and has students enrolled from all parts of the county.

——Our friend, Daniel Wieland, of Harris and one of its most esteemed citizens, called to pay his respects to the Reporter. Mr. Wieland deplores the bad and injurious effects of the want of principle in too many men in state and local affairs, and in this he is right and harbors the sentiments of all upright men.

——Two of the Reporter's old friends and patrons from Madisonburg, Mr. John Shaffer and Mr. Simon Hazel, drove up to Centre Hall Monday morning to transact some business in the town, and before leaving paid their respects to this office. Mr. Shaffer is among the oldest subscribers, and has been a weekly reader of its columns for nigh a half century. Both gentlemen are of Miles township's good substantial citizens.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest from Our Neighbors Up the Valley.

The social on Saturday was a success both financially and socially.

Miss Gertrude Weiland left for Oxford, Iowa, last week to visit her aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Bradford, of this place, were visiting with the latter's parents at Colyer.

Miss Elsie Worth, of Glen Iron, was visiting with her friend, Miss Lula Lonebarger.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wagner and Miss Bellva Fleisher went to Tusseyville on Saturday to visit their many friends at that place.

Miss Gertie Miller and brother of Pine Grove Mills, were visiting their sister, Mrs. Frank Weiland, at this place.

The correspondent would like to have more definite information concerning the young married man of Linden Hall, who gallants the young ladies of Georges valley and Spring Mills to parties, picnics, etc. Please let us hear from you boy.

The girls on Saturday evening said by their actions that tobacco did not contaminate the breath, as they kissed boys who used it very freely at the time. Gentlemen do not, and boys should not use tobacco in the presence of ladies.

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

Arrangements for Observance of Memorial Day Services.

Mrs. Wm. Kessler residing here, has been quite ill for the last week or ten days, but is now convalescing.

H. B. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, visited our village for a day or two last week, the guest of Dr. P. W. Leitzell.

A disorder diarrhoetic in character, has prevailed more or less in our neighborhood for the last month, but as yet with no serious results.

Mrs. William Allison of our village, who has been quite ill for several months, is still in feeble health, and improving very slowly.

Should no late frost occur, the fruit crop here and in the lower end of Penns valley promises to be exceedingly large, particularly apples and cherries.

The Republicans had their "little say" here on Saturday last; T. M. Gramly and Robert Smith, two well-known gentlemen were elected delegates to the county convention. The vote was quite large.

The M. E. church here has a squabble in the choir, a majority of whom are in open rebellion, and they hardly know why. They are all good singers—an excellent choir, and before the breach becomes too extended, would it not be wise for the dissatisfied to pause and reflect.

A pension agent made us a visit last week, simply to ascertain facts as regards certain cases which had been reported to the department as being little better than frauds. After a thorough investigation, the agent discovered that the only fraud was the person reporting the matter, his report proving to be the veriest bosh.

The Sons of Veterans will have charge of the entire ceremony on Decoration day. All the places of business will be closed from noon 'til 7 o'clock. The graves of the honored dead buried in the Spring Mills cemetery, will be decorated at 6 o'clock p. m. The Citizens band and Drum corps will furnish appropriate music. Addresses by Col. J. P. Coburn, of Bellefonte, Sumner Hosterman, of Centre Hall, Dr. D. M. Wolf, of our village, and others.

The shoe emporium of C. A. Krape, of our village, is headquarters for shoes as well as the news of the day. Here are nightly congregated the wisdom of the town, discussing war, politics, and the proper manner of planting potatoes. Some of the arguments or rather squibs, on the latter subject are decidedly amusing. Of course they all know how to conduct the war to a successful issue, just as they know who will be the candidates nominated at the conventions.

Potters Mills.

J. S. Reish and Frank McCoy went from this place as delegates to the county convention.

Mrs. Todd, who was visiting at this place for some time, left for New Jersey Tuesday morning.

Vance McCormick and a friend from Montandon spent a few days here fishing for trout.

Miss Bertha Armstrong and Mr. Dale, of Oak Hall, were visiting here on Sunday.

J. W. Armstrong and Misses Nancy Vonada and Lizzie Jenison were visitors of Miss Sadie Condo on Sunday.

Trout fishers are still well represented in our town.

The newspaper wagons created an excitement in this place on Sunday.

Preparations are being made for Decoration day by the citizens of this place.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

One of Uncle Sam's Defenders Writes from Florida.

George R. Dellett, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dellett, of Centre Hall is a member of Co. D, 17th Regiment, U. S. Infantry. He has served almost three years in the regular army and his term expires in July. In a letter to his parents here he gives some insight to the soldier's life, and through the kindness of his father we are enabled to publish the same.

Under date of May 16, from Tampa, Florida, in the letter to his parents he says:

As you say you would like to have an account of our trip here, I will try and do so, and of the difference between a soldier's life in the barracks and in the field as it is seen today.

So many years of quiet life in the barracks causes a soldier to look on life much the same as the average citizen, but when war clouds arise, he knows the time to do the work for which he was employed is close at hand, and all thoughts of home and dear friends are relegated to the back ground; and ideas of far away camps and encounters with the enemy as yet unseen, fills his mind. He sincerely hopes for power to do his duty at all times, regardless of the cost. Under these conditions the 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry left Columbus, Ohio, on the afternoon of April 19th, last, bound for Tampa, Florida.

The barrack grounds at Columbus contains seventy acres, and they were crowded with people all day from the city and surrounding towns, who came to cheer and wish us success on our trip. The streets over which we marched to the depot were also crowded with people cheering and waving flags. Sidewalks, fences, yards, porches, and even housetops and telephone poles were full of people, each trying to excel the other in giving vent to their patriotism. At every station along the road the people were out to see us pass. At places where we did not stop they waved flags and cheered loudly as we flew by. Where the trains stopped the people crowded up to take us by the hand, and if possible secure some little keepsake to retain as a souvenir. In this way all the buttons were taken from our blouses the first day enroute.

The people waited for us until after midnight at many places, and at the early dawn they were there again waiting for us. The farther south we got the more enthusiastic were the people. In Tennessee the crowds began to bring bouquets with them to the train. This was continued all the rest of the way, growing more plentiful and the flowers more beautiful as we came nearer to our destination. We were sixty hours on the road. We had twelve Pullman tourist sleepers and two Standard. Landed at Tampa at 4 a. m. on the 22nd, since which time we have been waiting for orders to proceed to the scene of conflict. There were three regiments here when we arrived. Since then twelve regiments of infantry, all the light batteries of artillery and several regiments of cavalry have come in.

Tampa is a town of about 2500 people, more than two-thirds of which are Cubans and colored, but at present it is full of soldiers and army supplies. All the vacant storerooms are taken by the quartermaster or commissary Department. There are 1200 pack mules here to be used by the army of invasion instead of wagons, there being no roads in many parts of the island. The country here is sandy, and the heat from the sun is almost intolerable, but the land or sea breeze blows continually, which makes it possible to stand the heat. There are two bars in all of the saloons, one for the white people and the other for the colored people. They have also separate coaches on the railroads. The colored people have their owh churches, but they can attend the white people's church if they wish, and take a back seat. The colored soldiers wanted to drink at the white bars at first, and caused some little trouble, but it is all over now. The Cubans here use the Spanish language and it is worse than the Dutch.

GEO. R. DELLETT,
Co. D, 17th Rgt. U. S. Inft.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections, in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1898, to elect delegates to the County convention.

Under the rules of the party the election will be opened at 3 p. m. and closed at 7 p. m. The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 14th, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, to nominate:—Two candidates for Assembly, one candidate for Prothonitary, and one candidate for District Attorney; elect five delegates to the State convention, to be held at Altoona, June 29th, 1898; elect three conferees to the next congressional caucus or conference, of the 28th congressional district of which Centre county forms a part; elect three conferees to the next conference of the 34th senatorial district, to help select a State Senatorial candidate; elect a chairman of the County Committee, to serve from January 1st, 1899, to January 1st, 1900; and to transact such other business as may appear before the convention in the interest of the party.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled, as approved and ratified by the Democratic County Committee is as follows:

Bellefonte, n. w.	2	Haines twp e p	2
" s. w.	3½	" w p	3
" w. w.	1	Harris twp	2½
Centre Hall boro	2	Howard twp	1
Howard "	1	Liberty "	2
Milesburg "	1	Huston "	1
Millheim "	2	Marion "	2
Philipsburg 1st w	1	Miles twp e p	1
" 2d w	2	" m p	3
" 3d w	1	" w p	1
S Philipsb'g boro	1	Patton twp	1
State College "	1	Penn "	4
Unionville "	1	Potter " n p	2
Benner twp n p	2	" s p	4
" s p	1	Rush " n p	2
Boggs " n p	1	" s p	2
" e p	1	Snow Shoe e p	2
" w p	2	" w p	1
Burnside twp	1	Spring twp n p	1
College "	2	" s p	2
Curtin "	1	" w p	1
Ferguson " e p	3	Taylor "	1
" w p	1	Union "	1
Gregg twp n p	1	Walker twp e p	1
" e p	2	" m p	2
" w p	3	" w p	1
Half Moon twp	1	Worth "	1

J. K. JOHNSTON, Secretary. H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman.

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: "De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here today than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases. For sace by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
May 19	78	55	clear.
" 20	83	65	part cloudy.
" 21	72	61	cloudy.
" 22	60	56	cloudy.
" 23	61	51	cloudy.
" 24	75	55	cloudy.
" 25	73	55	part cloudy.

Rainfall: On 19th, .38 inch; on 20th, .32 inch; on 21, morning, .04 in.; on 23rd, .37 inch; on 24th, afternoon, .34 inch.

One minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	1 25
Rye	50
Corn	45
New Oats	
Oats	30
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	5
Onions	40

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 25.
Wheat, contract, May, 1.35 bid.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, June 39.
Butter, fancy creamery, 16; do prints 16c.
Eggs, fresh, 11.
Live poultry: Hens, 10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 14a16c.
Chicago, May 25.
Wheat, cash, 1.60a1.65.
Corn, cash, 34.
Oats, cash, 28.
East Liberty Live Stock:
Hogs, prime heavy, 4.40; best mediums, 4.25; pigs as to quality, 3.60a3.85; roughs, 2.50a3.50.
Sheep, choice clipped, 4.05; common 3.00a3.50; choice clipped lambs, 4.50a4.85; common to good, 4.20a4.70; spring lambs, 5.00a6.50.
Veal calves, 5.50a6.00.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." For sale by Smith & Crawford.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Burkholder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SUSAN BURKHOLDER, Adm'r.
may12-6t Centre Hill, Pa.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

Not Equaled Anywhere

...Our line of Bicycle Clothing. Prices the very lowest possible. Assortment complete, at

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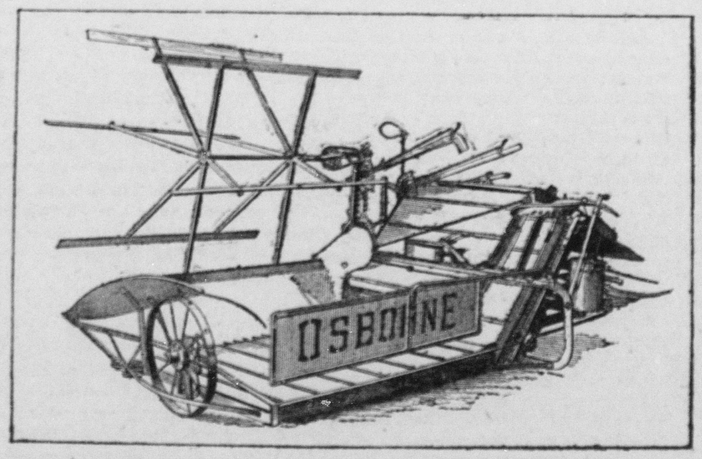
Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.



The Columbia Osborne Harvester and Binders, the acknowledged leader of harvesting machines. Two of its great features are the perfect swivel self-aligning boxes and the Osborne roller bearings. The Columbia is the only harvester and binder ever manufactured absolutely free of side draft and neck weight. The Columbia is an all steel binder.

I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds binders and mowers. Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

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Implement Dealer, - - OAK HALL, PA.

Cool Things for Warm People

We are showing the greatest assortment of Summer Clothing ever seen in Centre county. Crash Suits—a dozen different styles of them. Serge Suits, and Coats and Vests—all colors. Alpaca Coats, Cotton Coats—in fact everything you might want for comfort during hot weather. See them at

FAUBLES,

MEN'S OUTFITTERS, - - BELLEFONTE.

What it Costs This Country.

In a recent return made to congress by Postmaster General Gary, he states that it costs this country $48,090,287.01 to transport the mails and $44,047,530.39 to handle them. The aggregate number of pounds handled he places at 582,727,761.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man hor his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

MRS. LUCY HENNEY,

Headquarters for

ARTISTIC MILLINERY,

Centre Hall.

I am receiving this week a fine assortment of new goods. Among which you will find one of the largest and best assortments of Sailors in Fancy and Plain Chips, Panama, and all the new styles.

A fine line of Leghorn Hats. A variety of Flowers, from which to select. Jetted Quils, Wings, in all shades. Call and see us. We can please you in style and price.

Do You Want To buy Boys' Clothing At a Bargain?

Then come to our store any day this week or next and take your pick from over Two Hundred different styles of Boys' Suits, odds and ends at $5.00. Not a suit in the lot but what is worth from $7.00 to $10.00. Call early, for bargains like these are sure to go lively.

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Bellefonte, Pa.
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Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug95

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct1'94

JOHN KLINE,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

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HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
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SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Boston expects its new seven-mile line of elevated railway to be built at a cost of $5,000,000.

Some enterprising publisher should bring out a new book on "How to Eat a Philippine," by Admiral Dewey.

Porto Rico is a snug, compact little island, justifying its name and having the finest climate in all the West Indies.

To what salvage is a bicyclist entitled who discovers a young woman whose bicycle has broken down and tows her into port.

Early morning exercise is denounced nowadays by the majority of hygienic teachers. At that time, they say, vitality is at its lowest ebb and needs the stimulation of food.

A couple of South American republics have submitted to the Queen Regent of Spain some of their differences for arbitration. Is it possible that they think she hasn't troubles enough of her own?

Modern machinery is a magnificent thing, but, after all, when it comes to the crucial test, it is the men behind the machines that count. Science and invention, however wonderful in their results, can never dispense with the final mastery of the human touch.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago informed the citizens than they could string flags across the street whenever they wished during the continuance of the war without getting a permit from the City Council. It is hinted that heretofore Aldermen have received from $1 to $5 for every permit of this kind granted.

The idea of "civic flags" seems to be becoming popular in the west. Milwaukee has just adopted an ensign having an oak leaf with acorns—signifying sturdiness and substantial growth—as an emblem, and the motto "steady progress." The flag is white with a red border with the emblem and motto in blue in the center.

Rear Admiral Sampson is the owner of the famous Mormon Hill Farm, in New York state, on which is the hill frof which Joseph Smith claimed to have dug up the golden plates from which the Book of Mormon was printed. A brother of the Admiral now works this farm. "Billy" Sampson, as he is called by the residents of that section, enjoys a fine reputation for fairness and justicve among Wayne County people.

One hundred and twenty-five millions of human beings speak English and 90,000,000 speak Russian. This shows how little real meaning there is in mere numbers. Of the 90,000,000 who speak Russian few have done anything except graduate from barbarism in a creditably short time. To offset the product of the English speaking race through the range of human thought from Shakespeare to Newton they have an honest, simple thinker in Tolstoi, a fighting man in Peter, a really able-bodied woman in Catherine and a few hysterically interesting minds of the Marie Bashkirtseff type.

Says the Boston Globe: New England had 18 naval officers aboard the Yankee battleships which broke the calm and silence of the Sabbath in the harbor of Manila with roar of guns and bursting shells. Despite their Puritanical training in youth they fought just the same as if it wasn't Sunday. Maine was represented by one officer, New Hampshire by five, Massachusetts by four, Rhode Island by two and Connecticut by four. The sailor heroes without any titles cannot be dug out of the long lists at this time, but later, when the smoke has cleared a little, their names will appear in bright and shining letters. Vermont had the honor of furnishing the commander of the fleet.

There are five countries in Europe producing an excess of what beyond their own needs: Russia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia. All these countries combined, it has been estimated, have in an ordinary year a surplus product of 26,500,000 hectolitres (75,000,000 bushels) available for export, or only what would make good the needs of Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, leaving unsatisfied the far larger wants of the great consumers of wheat—the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy—whose combined demand is placed at 152,000,000 hectolitres (430,700,000 bushels) beyond their own product. Even in the best of years Europe, then, is not self-sufficient in wheat.

The so-called "disappearing carriages" are among the most wonderful of new inventions for war purposes, rendering it practicable to conceal a battery behind an embankment and to expose the guns to the enemy's fire for only a brief moment while they are being discharged; then immediately they are lowered out of sight. The great guns at Sandy Hook and elsewhere along the coast have been provided with these carriages. Some notion of the wonderful perfection of the mechanism employed may be obtained from the statement of a military expert, who said that the operation of lifting and lowering a sixty-ton gun on one of these carriages involves the solution of a mechanical problem equivalent to stopping a locomotive running at 20 miles an hour within sixteen feet, or half its length; yet so easily as not to occasion the slightest jar.

The fact that a few men in the west were able to corner the mule market when the government wanted a few thousand of these animals for army purposes is evidence that the long-eared draught animal is passing out of use. Further evidence is furnished by the Chicago Tribune. In that city, it says, a mule in front of a truck is now a very unusual sight, in contrast with the conditions a few years ago, when an epizootic among these beasts would have stopped half the freight business of the city. In the country at large the number of mules decreased from 2,278,946 in 1896 to 2,215,654 in 1897, and their aggregate value from $103,204,457 to $92,204,146. Chief among the causes cited for the change is the introduction into the country of the big Norman and Percheron horses. These are as good workers as the mules, and, besides, they perform their tasks in better temper.

A Chicago paper says that the current type of Uncle Sam which all the picture-makers use is not characteristic of anything American, and wants it replaced by a new and contemporaneous conception. It complains that the cartoonists represent the figure that should typify American courage, energy and enterprise as "a long, thin-legged, hollow-chested, straggle-bearded nondescript," with trousers half up to his knees, and attended by a disreputable turkey buzzard. There is some basis for the complaint, confesses Harper's Weekly, but the hope for modernizing Uncle Sam must be faint even among thase persons who would like to see it done. The figure is historically reminiscent, even though it fails in most respects of being contemporanoeusly representative. There used to be many Uncle Sams in New England, and the type is by no means extinct there even now.

An English war correspondent says that as to the courage of the American soldier there can be no doubt. Of course there were some cowards. Gen. Sherman says somewhere that 25 per cent of men have not the necessary nerve for battle. If this 25 jer cent is jammed into line it will run—unless there are men behind it ready to shoot the fugitives. For this reason the rear of the army was sometimes picketed during the war. The sentries allowed only the wounded to pass. But this does not impugn the valor of the American private. There are cowards in every army. One man was drummed out of the ranks, though he was of good family and bitterly felt his disgrace. He contended, and it was true, that under fire he was seized with paralysis, and could not move forward; therefore he used to lie down. Such things happened in the Franco-Prussian war.

"The United States," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "seems to takes as naturally to water as a cat takes to cream. Six months ago we didn't know a cruiser from a gunboat, and now we are nautical to the top notch. We talk boats, we think boats. We have pictures of boats all over our daily papers; boats decorate our magazines, boats cover our billboards. We fight naval battles with gravy boats and sail cracker boats in wastes of steamy soup. The mere pigmies of the land, the crawling infantry, the hoppity-kickity cavalry, the trundling artillery, are for the moment set aside. It is the sailor lad, with his rolling gait, the bully of the after deck, the captain in his conning tower, who hold our cart's affection. The gorgeous galaxy of generals may bedizen themselves as they will; it is the admiral on the bridge who catches the admiring eye of an adoring public."

A fortunate discovery of the rare mineral ferro-manganese is reported in Pennsylvania. It is opportune, too, in that it comes at a time when the country is shut off from the mines in Spain. The ore is used in the manufacture of all kinds of rolled steel, and is in demand in the making of armor plate. Much of the ore comes from South America, but the demand exceeds the supply, and one large steel making concern in Pennsylvania has sent mining experts all over the world in search of the metal. Geologists have always contended that the ore existed in Pennsylvania, and about 25 years ago a searching party came across traces of it, although in places so inaccessible that the commercial value of the metal was greatly impaired. The present discovery is in Jefferson County, where not only have pockets and lumps of the ore been found, but a vein from one to three feet thick has been located, showing the purest quality of the metal. Steel making men are awaiting the final report of the geologists and experts as to the extent of the field.

There is every evidence that the game of cricket is becoming more and more popular on this side of the Atlantic.

Treatment for Pneumonia.

Clinical experiments in cases of pnuemonia in horses made at the N. Y. State Veterinary College, Cornell, are thought to have possibly some significance for treating similar diseases in men. These experiments showed that large quantities of water containing an antiseptic (Hydrogen peroxide) can be used to flood the lungs, thereby, if poured in rapidly, washing out the lung passages thoroughly, since the fluid is then ejected, or if poured in slowly, healing the diseased tissues, by which very great quantities of fluid will be rapidly absorbed. The experimenters injected into the lungs of the horse one and a half gallons of water in ten minutes, and by this process repeated daily, restored to health what seemed an animal fatally diseased. The presence of fluid in the lungs is so commonly associated with drowning that it will doubtless seem strange that consumptive and pneumonia patients may yet have their lungs washed out repeatedly and their lives saved in that manner.

A Handy Clock Device.

Clocks can be accurately leveled by a new shelf, which has a fixed wall plate supporting a pivoted, adjustable shelf with levels in the top, to be set by a thumb screws on the under side.

Care of the Eyes.

This is a day when the delusions to which one has held for years are gradually being swept away by those "who know." One such delusion in which we all once believed was that to read while in a recumbent position was injurious to the eyes. Oculists now tell us that if the light be good and the type of the printed page clear we may safely indulge in the luxury of lying down and reading at the same time. But while our oculists tell us this, he also warns us that we may not use our eyes before breakfast, as the strain on the optic nerve will seriously affect the sight. So she who would read before she rises in the morning must have her cup of coffee and a roll or slice of toast brought to her bedside.

Unless one has unusually strong eyes one must not read when one is extremely weary. Exhaustion and fatigue affect all the nerves of the body, and the optic nerve is so sensitive that it should receive particular consideration. Nor should one ever be guilty of the carelessness of writing or reading facing a window. This, too, is a cruel strain on the sight.

Washing the eyes morning and night in water as hot as it can be borne is a wonderful tonic for those useful servants which are so easily injured. When we consider how we neglect their welfare by using them by fading daylight and insufficient artificial light by forcing them to do work when they are weary, and by denying them the rest for which they long, we have cause to wonder not that they sometimes become mutinous and refuse to fulfil our demands, but that they are ever faithful in our service. They will, as a rule, be as good to us as we are to them.—Harper's Bazar.

The Gallant Afridis.

The Indian frontier war has ended with a characteristic touch. The representatives of all the Afridi tribes, including the Zakka-khels, hearing that Sir William Lockhart was going home on leave, insisted on carrying him to his carriage. They would, they said, in future fight for the British against all their enemies. They were, we have no doubt, expressing a genuine feeling. They look upon war as a game of polo, they think we play fair, and they are quite ready to change sides. During the war it will be remembered that the tribesmen sent many of their women into Peshawur to be petted by the doctors and ladies. We do not doubt that if there was war in China we could raise thirty Afridi regiments, who when from home would fight pust as well as Ghooraks or Europeans. They understand that we are just, and that we never break promises, and though the Russian pleasantness is more "popular" than our aloofness, it is justice which earns men's permanent respect, only it must be the justice of just men, not the justice of those who fear.—London Spectator.

Destruction of City Trees.

Scientific gardeners have been giving attenton to the causes of the destruction of city trees, and find that the presence of a large amount of illuminating gas in the soil is the cause of the death of most of these shade-givers. A row of beautiful trees in a city street is one that we will not long enjoy unless some measures are taken to prevent the saturation of the soil with gas. It is the custom in Europe, when a tree is killed by gas, to exact from the company that they replace the tree as nearly as possible, removing the contaminated earth and filling in the space with that which is perfectly adapted to the best health and growth of the tree. As this is a considerable item of expense, the gas companies are extremely careful about leakages and the management of their pipes. In view of the fact that the soil of our city streets, whenever it is turned up, seems laden with the odor of gas, it becomes necessary to take some extreme measures lest all of the shade trees be destroyed.

New Traction System.

A new storage battery traction system is to be equipped by American makers in Ostend, Belgium. It will be the first electric railway in the famous watering place, where the King of the Belgians has a magnificent summer palace. The generating plan will consist of a sixty-horse-power compound high pressure engine, connected with a Westinghouse multipolar dynamo of 38 kilowatt capacity, making 600 revolutions a minute and producing a current of 280 volts. The cars are to be equipped with a group of batteries that will be charged at the generating station, and the car will be able to make a run of 40 miles before recharging is necessary. The cars will have a speed of from 10 to 12 miles an hour in the town, and are expected to run as high as 20 to 30 miles an hour in the rural districts. It will require about two hours to recharge the batteries. A complete Westinghouse system, with switchboards, will be placed in the generating station.

A Wholesale Murderer.

Though only sixteen murders of children have been traced certainly to the murderer Vacher and eighteen more were probably his work, it seems that in the three years after his release from a madhouse there were no less than ninety-eight murders and attempts to murder and outrage in France where the police were unable to find any clew to the perpetrators.

The Phonograph in Ethnology.

An exploring expedition under the direction of Dr. A. Hadden and under the patronage of the University of Cambridge recently left England for the Torres straits, between Australia and New Guinea. Subsequently New Guinea and Borneo will be visited and investigations of a scientific character will be pursued. To study the language and music of the natives a phonograph will be used, and to produce their dances and home life a cinematograph camera will be taken. This is probably the first instance of this instrument being used in ethnological research.

What a Dream Did.

Some 60 years ago Joseph Evefest came into the Warsaw Valley from Hume, and bought a farm three miles from this village. One morning he related a dream that he had the night before, and which he had dreamed for three nights in succession, in which he had seen a vast treasure on his farm in the earth below. He was so moved bythe vision that, having selected a spot, he removed the earth to the rock, and with improvised tools began drilling with a spring pole. After going down some 80 or 100 feet and finding nothing, he gave up the search, but still persisted in his belief of a hidden treasure below up to his death, which occurred many years after.

His nephew, H. T. Everset, of the Vacum Oil Company, of Rochester, N. Y., some years ago, remembered his uncle's dream, which was a household word in the family, sunk a well for oil in that spot, but found a 20-foot deposit of salt instead of gold, thereby fully realizing the dream of his uncle Joseph of a hidden treasurer. Some two years thereafter a small set of salt works were built and from this small beginning sprang the immenso salt plants and the large output of salt in the Warsaw Valley, which has revolutionized the salt business in the world.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Two Peculiar Tragedies.

Two remarkable fatalities have occurred in the antipodes. An Auckland, New Zealand, lad named Johnnie Wright was shooting rabbits in a cemetery when he came across his mother's grave. He was overcome with grief and was weeping bitterly, resting on his gun, with the muzzle pressed against his heart, with his hands as a shield. When in this position his spaniel trotted up with a dead rabbit in his mouth. He dropped the rabbit, put one paw on his master's knee and the other on the trigger of the gun. The gun exploded and the boy fell dead over his mother's grave, with the tears still wet on his cheeks.

At Malvern, New South Wales, a shooting accident took place under extremely sad circumstances. Bertie Douglas of that place is worth half a million dollars. A year ago Bertie's heiress sister was to have been married. A sister died suddenly on the wedding day. The wedding was postponed one year to March 25th. On that day the carriage bearing the bride was at the door. Bertie was missed. He was searched for and found with a bullet in his head. The wedding was again postponed. The affair is a mystery.

Mexico Friendly to the United States.

C. Greenwood, Jr., has arrived from a tsree montr's visit to Mexico.

"Ninety-per cent, of the Mexicans are heartily in sympathy with the United States in the approaching conflict with Spain," said Mr. Greenwood. "The remaining 1 per cent. represents the sons of Mexicans who fought against the United States in the war of 1847.

"They have not forgotten the awful thraashing Mexico got in that war; the fathers of some of them were killed by our troops, and it is but natural that they should be resentful against us. As they are but one in a hundred, however their disfavor is not appreciaable. I did not hear of any of these Mexicans contributing to aid Spaain, but I had several opportunities to learn that the Spanish residents of the republic are intensely bitter against the United States, and are evincing their loyalty to Madrid by the most substantial contributions to the war fund."

Sixty-three-year-old Decree.

On the walls of Paris to-day are official placards announcing that an inquiry is to be held concerning the proposed new reservoir at Charonne. "in accordance with a royal decree dated August 23, 1835." The decree was made by Louis Phillippe in the early part of his reign, and after lying in abeyance for more than three-score years, is now about to be excuted. Since it was made, France has been a kingdom, an empire, and twice a republic, and has passed through two revolutions and a coupe d'etat. Yet the old decree is honored and held to be in force by the very government that has exiled the family of the king who made it. There could scarcely be a more striking example at once of the permanence and the mutability of the government.

Poor Stock for an Emperor.

Strange tales are told of the mad escapades of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the dual crown of Austria-Hungary, who has just been invested with high military dignities by the old Kaiser—by way of preparing him for still higher responsibilities. One day when out riding the archduke stopped a rustic funeral party until he and some of his boon companions had leaped their horses over the coffin. On another occasion he made a scandal by smashing up all the family china and flinging it out of the window. Poor Otto was confined as a lunatic for freaks not very much more odd than these.—Criterion.

The Rev. Dr. William Sterrett, pastor of the Convent Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has been a clergyman 50 years.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Enticing a Hired Man---How to Grow Gooseberries---Spraying Trees---Stick to Your Breed---Etc., Etc.

ENTICING A HIRED MAN.

Where a farmer employs a laborer to work on his farm, and a person knowing of such employment entices, hires, or persuades the laborer to leave the service during the term of employment the farmer has a right of action to recover damages against such person for all the inconvenience and losses thereby suffered by the farmer.—New England Homestead.

ELMS IN CULTIVATED FIELDS.

The elm is one of the most beautiful of shade trees, having long, pendant branches, which wave gracefully and make a fine appearance. But it is a nuisance in all cultivated ground. Its roots are as long proportionately as its branches, and on wet land, where the elm is mostly found, most of these roots run near the surface. The elm is so great a lover of water that when wet land is underdrained, if there be an elm tree anywhere near it will send its roots down to the drain, working in between joints of tile or through stone, and will in a few years entirely fill the conduit. We had a tile drain entirely filled with elm roots once. It was as much as 30 feet from the drain, but the elm roots found it and swelled until they fully filled a four-inch tile.

HOW TO GROW GOOSEBERRIES.

There is no reason why this very useful fruit should not be found abundantly in every garden and fruit patch. They are no trouble to raise. They are grown very easily from cuttings; take the wood of last year from six to ten inches in length, prepare the place where they are to stand permanently, force them into the soil not less than four inches, press the dirt firmly around them, do not forget to mulch them and then let them grow. If a bush is desired let the buds on the cutting remain, but if a tree or single stem is preferred, remove all the buds that would grow beneath the surface. Let them stand three feet apart in the rows and rows four feet apart. In the spring remove all of the dead wood and prune carefully and in this way you will have a very good crop.—Ira Graber.

SPRAYING TREES.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the best time to spray fruit trees for the codling moth is directly after the flower petals fall. The reason for this being the best time is that the calyx or green outer section to the blossom bud is now open. After the petals of the flowers have fallen the poison may be thrown into the heart of the fruit to be, the sepals being opened wide.

The moth lays its egg in the blossom; it does not take many days for it to hatch. If spraying is not done until a couple of weeks after the flower petals fall the green sepals will have closed up, making a snug little house for the moth, from which it has no egress save through eating its way out. Whereas, if sprayed directly after the blossom falls the young worm will get the full benefit of the poison and be forever done away with.

One pound of paris green is used to one hundred and fifty or two hundred gallons of water. Men who have sprayed their fruit trees have testified to a large increase of fruit.—Rose Seelye Miller.

STICK TO YOUR BREED.

If a man has a good grade of sows and will go to the trouble and expense of getting a good boar of one of the standard breeds, and will stick to that breed, each litter received will be better than its predecessor. The suggestion contains several important conditions: that the boar be individually a good animal of his breed; that he is purely bred, which can be known only by his registration, and that the breeder does not make the mistake of trying to secure all the excellencies of all the several standard breeds by crossing with other breeds. This last, unfortunotely, is done too often, with the result of losing the certain benefit achieved by persistently grading up along one line, and probably producing a nondescript mongrel that has only the most undesirable qualities of either breed. Such a process simply throws away all the results of generations of judicious matings. It has been tried with all kinds of live stock, with horses and cattle and sheep and swine, and in the poultry yard, and never has it accomplished, as a rule the object sought. Possibly there may sometimes result a satisfactory offspring of such crossmating because of the dominant prepotency of one parent that cancels the blood influences of the other; but the failures are too many to make further tests reasonable.

SCAB AND TICKS ON SHEEP.

Scab on sheep is due to an insect that attaches itself to the skin and produces an irritation that soon forms a scab. It is similar to the mange in the horse, and is purely contagious. It is usually spread by sheep shipped from infected districts, or the animals catch it in the cars in which they are transported. The only cure for scab is dipping and care should be used to obtain some of the standard dips, of which there are several in the market. It is also necessary in order to keep the difficulty under subjection to disinfect the surroundings of the animals, fences, barns or other buildings. The disease is difficult to cure at best and must be closely watched and treated as soon as discovered.

Ticks can be readily killed by a mixture of crude petroleum and lard, using two-thirds petroleum and one-third lard. If crude petroleum cannot be obtained, make a kerosene emulsion by dissolving a half pound of hard soap in a gallon of soft water over the fire, and when boiled add one gallon of kerosene and churn to a creamy mixture. Then add ten gallons of rain water and stir well. The emulsion should be applied with a spray till the animal is thoroughly wet. If the work is properly done either the emulsion or the first mixture named, which should be rubbed thoroughly in the skin of the sheep, will kill ticks and also prove a good remedy for the scab or any other skin disease the animal may have.

BLIND STAGGERS.

The disease known under the specific name of blind staggers, and divided into stomach staggers and brain staggers, is happily decreasing throughout the country, though quite prevalent in sections where rye is heavily fed. Authorities now agree that the affection of the brain known as mad staggers, and which is quite rare, is due simply to an aggravated attack of stomach staggers, although it is ascribed by some solely to the use of tight collars. The symptoms of staggers are, briefly, sudden abdominal pains, much pawing, some belching, and, in severe cases, acute pain. The sleepy stage is characterized by dullness and a disposition to lean against something as if for support. The symptoms of the phase known as grass staggers, usually caused by eating the seed stems of rye grass, are paralysis of the hind limbs, perfect consciousness, bowels rather confined; urine, appetite, breathing and pulse natural.

Aloes or oil should be given as a cathartics in all cases of staggers; hot fomentations or cloths wrung out in hot water and placed over the stomach and bowels will usually give relife. Aloes should be administered in doses of from two to ten drams twice a day, the dose varying according to the severity of the attack. If the attack does not yield to the simple remedies named the services of a veterinary are necessary. The feed should be changed and no rye given the horse, and but little corn unless ground and made part of a ration with bran and oil meal. Feed each week of chopped roots of beets or carrots to keep the bowels gently active.

HATCHING GEESE EGGS.

It will be better to set the first eggs the geese lay in the spring under hens giving four to six eggs apiece; many prefer to have hens do all the incubating, as the goose is rather apt to crush the newly hatched goslings. The eggs may be hatched in incubators. If either by this mode or by hens, they should be well sprinkled the last two weeks of incubation, as the eggs are ever tougher than those of ducks, and the young goslings will often have to be helped out. The time of incubation is 28 to 30 days.

If the goose is to be the mother she should be left alone and all the other geese kept from her, as she will probably resent interference in an unpleasant if not disastrous manner, and, especially if the gander is near at hand, as is often the case, the intruder may be roughly handled. Food and water should be kept near at hand, for if obliged to seek her food the eggs will very likely be chilled before she returns. When hatched remove the mother and brood to a large coop with a pen around it and plenty of shade, as the hot sun is fatal to young goslings. If a hen is set a day or so before the goose, all the goslings may be given the goose to care for.

Do not feed anything for twenty-four hours; then feed, for a few days, every two hours, hard boiled eggs with bread crumbs worked in. Do not boil the eggs too hard; just so the yolk is sticky is considered best by most successful breeders. If you use a tester and remove the infertile eggs from the nest, keep them, for they yill be just the things for early feeding.

The young goslings should be kept from the water for at least two weeks, after which they may run at large with their mother unless the weather is cold or rainy, when they should be kept under shelter. As soon as they begin to forage a feed of corn meal cooked with vegetables should be given morning and evening for several months; and they should be shut up at night. After this feed only whole corn at night if it is desired to raise them at little expense. They grow rapidly and are soon out of danger of chilling and are very free from disease.

If desired they may be sold as "green geese" when from six to eight weeks old; in this case they should be crowded from the start. Unless designed for breeding stock or kept for their feathers, they should be sold before a year old, as "old" goose is tough and brings a low price.

Onions vs. Gold.

A young man lately went West, as so many do, to seek his fortune in the gold and silver districts, remarks Lippincott's Magazine. Thousands were dreaming of the gold and silver veins and of the wealth of Monte Cristo or of Croesus. But this fellow, after looking about him, took a cool survey of the food possibilities of this country for one year, and he discovered that the market would be short of that homely vegetable, onions. So he set to work and brought up onions. In fact, he cornered onions, and in less than two years he made a fortune of over $2,000,000.

In all countries more marriages take place in June than in any other month

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TOBACCO FROM AUSTRALIA.

Weed Is Being Cultivated by Farmers in the Antipodean Island.

Australia has at last set about making a serious effort to cultivate tobacco. For thirty years or more the weed has been grown in limited areas in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, but it can scarcely be said to have been cultivated. Not at any stage has the industry been backed by scientific knowledge—at least, not until experts were sent over from this country. Victoria secured the services of Mr. Bondurant, a Kentuckian, if we mistake not, and New South Sales those of Mr. Howell, also from the south. The former has been at the antipodes for two or three years, and the latter only a few months. Sufficient, however, has been done by Mr. Bondurant in Victoria to demonstrate that a good marketable article can be grown there, and that in future tobacco will figure much more prominently in the list of Australian exports than was thought likely a few years back. It was the success which attended the efforts of Mr. Bondurant as a practical instructor that induced the government of New South Wales to follow Victoria's lead and also turn to the States for a scientific teacher. And now we learn that the agricultural department of Queensland is assisting its growers by importing the best American seed procurable. The expert, it is presumed, will follow in due course.

There is no doubt whatever that tobacco can be profitably grown in all the Australian colonies. The product may never rival Vuelta Abajo—not even equal that of our New England states, but the fact that the governments have decided to push the enterprise for all that it is worth means that tobacco in large quantities will eventually be produced and placed on the markets of Europe.

The government expert is very well pleased with the results attained at the experimental farm at Edi, where he planted a large number of varieties of plug and cigar leaf tobacco. Mr. Bondurant's chief object has been to determine what varieties of leaf were best adapted to Victorian soil and climate, and this, it is claimed, he has done. Next season a larger crop is to be set out, and should that prove a commercial success the tobacco-raising industry will be fairly launched. In all human probability it will be years before Australia becomes a competitor of ours in this field, but once it has been proved that tobacco is a profitable crop to grow, and the farmers have learned to handle it, then we may have to bestir ourselves.—Tobacco Leaf.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HENRY DORR, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhœa. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

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WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Choice of a Wife—From a Rustic Bible Scene is Drawn a Practical and Inspiring Lesson For All Classes of People—The Calling For Special Work.

TEXT: "Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest of Midian."—Exodus iii., 1.

In the southeastern part of Arabia a man is sitting by a well. It is the arid country and water is scarce, so that a well is of great value, and flocks and herds are driven vast distances to have their thirst slacked. Jethro, a Midianite sheik and priest, was so fortunate as to have seven daughters, and they are practical girls, and yonder they come, driving the sheep and cattle and camels of their father to the watering. They lower the buckets and then pull them up, the water plashing on the stones and chilling their feet, and the troughs are filled. Who is that man out there, sitting unconcerned and looking on? Why does he not come and help the women in this hard work of drawing water? But no sooner have the dry lips and panting nostrils of the flocks begun to cool a little in the brimming trough of the well than some rough Bedouin shepherds break in upon the scene, and with clubs and shouts drive back the animals that were drinking and affright these girls until they fly in retreat, and the flocks or these ill-mannered shepherds are driven to the troughs, taking the places of the other flocks.

Now that man sitting by the well begins to color up, and his eye flashes with indignation, and all the gallantry of his nature is aroused. It is Moses who naturally had a quick temper, anyhow, as he demonstrated on one occasion when he saw an Egyptian oppressing an Israelite and gave the Egyptian a sudden clip and buried him in the sand, and as he showed afterward when he broke all the Ten Commandments at once by shattering the two granite slabs on which the law was written. But the injustice of this treatment of the seven girls sets him on fire with wrath, and he takes this shepherd by the throat, and pushes back another shepherd till he falls over the trough, and aims a stunning blow between the eyes of another, as he cries, "Begone, you villains!" and he hoots and roars at the sheep and cattle and camels of these invaders and drives them back; and having cleared the place of the desperadoes, he told the seven girls of this Midianite sheik to gather their flocks together and bring them again to the watering.

The fact that it took the seven daughters to drive the flocks to the well implies that they were immense flocks, and that her father was a man of wealth. What was the use of Zipporah's bemeaning herself with work when she might have reclined on the hillside near her father's tent, and plucked buttercups, and dreamed out romances, and sighed idly to the winds, and wept over imaginary sorrows to the brooks. No, she knew that work was honorable, and that every girl ought to have something to do, and so she starts with the bleating and lowing and bellowing and neighing droves to the well for the watering.

Around every home there are flocks and droves of cares and anxieties, and every daughter of the family, though there be seven, ought to be doing her part to take care of the flocks. In many households, not only is Zipporah, but all her sisters, without practical and useful employments. Many of them are waiting for fortunate and prosperous matrimonial alliance, but some lounger like themselves will come along, and after counting the large number of father Jethro's sheep and camels will make proposal that will be accepted; and neither of them having done anything more practical than to chew chocolate caramels, the two nothings will start on the road of life together, every step more and more a failure. That daughter of the Midianitish sheik will never find her Moses.

Girls of America! imitate Zipporah. Do something practical. Do something helpful. Do something well. Many have fathers with great flocks of absorbing duties, and such a father needs help in home, or office, or field. Go out and help him with the flocks. The reason that so many men now condemn themselves to unaffianced and solitary life is because they cannot support the modern young woman, who rises at 10.30 in the morning and retires after midnight, one of the trashiest of novels in her hands most of the time between the late rising and the late retiring—a thousand of them not worth one Zipporah.

There is a question that every father and mother ought to ask the daughter at breakfast or tea table, and that all the daughters of the wealthy sheik ought to ask each other: "What would you do if the family fortune should fail, if sickness should prostrate the breadwinner, if the flocks of Jethro should be destroyed by a sudden excursion of wolves and bears and hyenas from the mountain? What would you do for a living? Could you support yourself? Can you take care of an invalid mother or brother or sister as well as yourself?" Yea, bring it down to what any day might come to a prosperous family. "Can you cook a dinner if the servants should make a strike for higher wages and leave that morning?"

There needs to be peaceful, yet radical revolution among most of the prosperous homes of America, by which the elegant do-nothings may be transformed into practical do-somethings. Let useless women go to work and gather the flocks. Come, Zipporah, let me introduce you to Moses.

See in this call of Moses that God has a great memory. Four hundred years before He had promised the deliverance of the oppressed Israelites of Egypt. The clock of time has struck the hour, and now Moses is called to the work of rescue. Four hundred years is a very long time, but you see God can remember a promise four hundred years as well as you can remember four hundred minutes.

No one realizes how great he is for good or for evil. There are branchings out and rebounds, and reverberations, and elaborations of influence that can not be estimated. The fifty or one hundred years of our earthly stay is only a small part of our sphere. The flap of the wing of the destroying angel that smote the Egyptian oppressors, the wash of the Red Sea over the heads of the drowned Egyptians, were all fulfillments of promises four centuries old. And things occur in your life and in mine that we can not account for. They may be the echoes of what was promised in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. Oh, the prolongation of the divine memory!

Notice, also that Moses was eighty years of age when he got this call to become the Israelitish deliverer. Forty years he had lived in palaces as a prince, another forty years he had lived in the wilderness of Arabia. Nevertheless, he undertook the work, and if we want to know whether he succeeded, ask the abandoned brick-kilns of Egyptian taskmasters, and the splintered chariot wheels strewn on the beach of the Red Sea, and the timbrels which Miriam clapped for the Israelites passed over and the Egyptians gone under.

Still further, watch this spectacle of genuine courage. No wonder when Moses scattered the rude shepherds, he won Zipporah's heart. What mattered it to Moses whether the cattle of the seven daughters of Jethro were driven from the troughs by the rude herdsmen? Sense of justice fired his courage; and the world wants more of the spirit that will dare almost anything to see others righted. All the time at wells of comfort, at wells of joy, at wells of religion, and at wells of literature there are outrages practiced, the wrong herds getting the first water. Those who have the previous right come in last, if they come in at all. Thank God, we have here and there a strong man to set things right! I am so glad that when God has an especial work to do, He has some one ready to accomplish it.

Still another, see in this call of Moses that if God has any especial work for you to do He will help you. There were Egypt and Arabia and the Palestine with their crowded population, but the man the Lord wanted was at the southern point of the triangle of Arabia, and He picks him right out, the shepherd who kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the priest and sheik. So God will not find it hard to take you out from the sixteen hundred millions of the human race if He wants you for anything especial.

O what a fascinating and inspiring character this Moses! How tame all other stories compared with the biography of Moses!

NO MORE COAL EXPLOSIONS.

One of the Horrors of the Miner's Life Eliminated.

A process has been invented by James Tonge of the Manchester Geological Society, which may rid the mining of coal of one of its greatest dangers. By means of it coal can now be taken from the mines without blasting. The process is hydraulic and so simple in operation that the great wonder is it has not been thought of before. Instead of being violently disrupted, as with powder, huge pieces of coal are wedged away from the parent body by means of a simple little pump worked by hand. It has been tried in one of the English coal mines, and the result was so satisfactory that preparations are being made to install the mine with the apparatus and discard explosives altogether. The whole apparatus weighs fifty pounds and consists of a cartridge or cylinder of steel, 18 inches long and three inches in diameter, a hand pump, a pressure gauge and a light, adjustable stand. Mr. Tonge's own description of how it is used is graphic enough. He says:

"The coal is holed near the floor to the usual depth, and a hole is drilled near the roof to about the same depth, as though making ready for the usual blasting. When this has been done the cartridge is put in the top hole and pushed to the back. The pump is coupled to the cartridge, the suction pipe is placed in a small bottle of water, and the work begins. In a few seconds the cartridge is charged with water. Then the pressure comes on and begins to show on the gauge. Half a ton—a ton—a ton and a half—two tons per square inch! During this time a cracking sound behind the cartridge has been telling that the pressure shown on the gauge has had the effect of shearing off the coal at the back, the sprags or holing props being kept in their place in front. The gradual way in which the work is done, without shock or jar of any kind, prevents any damage to the roof of the shaft, in striking contrast to the action of explosives of any kind. The whole operation of loosening tons of coal requires less than twelve minutes from the time of placing the cartridge in the hole to the breaking down of the lump. Inasmuch as the holes can be placed further apart than when blasting is done, a much larger quantity of coal can be taken off at a time, and thus the productiveness of the mine can be increased, and the advantage of being able to do without explosives cannot be overestimated when the saving of life is taken into consideration."

EMBRYONIC TORNADO.

Singular Phenomenon Witnessed at and Near New Orleans.

A singular phenomenon recently met the eyes of the good burghers of New Orleans, La. Some excitedly called out that it was a cyclone, others called it a waterspout, and still others dubbed it whirlwind and tornado. Whatever it was, it was, at all events, very active and menacing for a quarter of an hour, and kept a large portion of the community in painful suspense until it disappeared. The whatever-it-was appeared dramatically over Lake Pontchartrain, darting down in a livid, sulphurous haze, and hanging down like a great blue black icicle from a heavy black pall of cloud. Although a great

THE WONDERFUL CLOUD.

distance from the center of the city, it could be seen that the cloud cylinder was revolving at a terrible clip in space. For a while it hung gracefully pendant, then by force the centrifugal action began to lift at the bottom until it had assumed the shape of an enormous sickle, thrust down angrily from heaven, ready to mow away all before it.

The next change was one of gradual dissolution, the tail curling up and then flying off at right angles to the eastward in thin black vermiculate streamers like snakes. At one time in the process of dissolution it looked as if it were going to reform, but of a sudden gave over the idea and melted away in space, much as a cloudlet does in the blue of a summer day.

As soon as the cloud had dissolved, or drawn back into the big nimbus from which it was born, heavy showers of rain fell from opposite ends of the mother cloud and soon cleared the atmosphere.

Seal of the Treasury.

The seal of the Treasury Department, which has been in use for thirty-six years in the division of loans and currency, begins to show signs of serious wear, and it will be replaced by a new one.

A School Girl's Battle.

From The Mail, Milford, Ind.

Miss Emma Rybolt, a prepossessing school girl of Milford, Ind., is of more than usual intelligence, and is ambitious to rise in the literary world.

"In the fall of 1896," said Mrs. Rybolt, "Emma was taken ill. She was a close student and her work began to tell on her. She grew weak, pale and nervous, and complained of pains in her back, chest and limbs. A few weeks passed and she grew worse. The doctor said she was a victim of nervous prostration, and should have been taken from school weeks earlier. She gradually grew worse, her nerves were so tense that the least noise irritated her and she had a fever and a continual twitching in her muscles. The symptoms were much like St. Vitus' dance.

Her Battle.

"A year passed, and, under a change of physicians, Emma became somewhat better but soon was as bad as ever. One day I read of a case similar to hers which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to try them.

"Emma had no faith in proprietary medicines but tried the pills, and after taking a dozen doses, she began to improve. It was about the first of April when she began and by the middle of May, after taking about eight boxes, she was entirely cured.

"While ill, she lost twenty-eight pounds, but now weighs more than ever before. Her nerves are strong and she is in perfect health. We are all confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured her, and I cheerfully recommend them in all similar cases. MRS. E. A. RYBOLT."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of September, 1897.

CALEB BAKER, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, will build up a run down system and are a specific for paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other diseases long regarded as incurable.

OIL SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

Flames Prove Unquenchable and the Vessel Is Sunk.

The Newcastle steamer Edenmoor has been burned and sunk. She was on a passage from Batoum to Kurrachee with a cargo of petroleum in tin cases, of which she had about 112,000 on board. Capt. Laurenson, who was in command, has been in the employ of the owners for some time. The story of the loss of the ship, as unfolded in Capt. Laurenson's letter to his owners, shows that on Nov. 24, at 9:30 a. m., while proceeding down the Red Sea and being six miles south by southeast of Jeb el Teir Island, the engineer noticed that a fire had broken out in the engine room. The captain called all hands to couple the hose and stop the ship. The chief engineer then informed the captain that he could not get at the pumps, as the whole of the engine room was on fire. The captain went aft, and on looking through the aft port into the engine room he saw the "whole place was in flames." It was apparent that nothing could be done to put the fire out and the captain ordered the starboard lifeboat and jolly boat to be ready and swung in case of an explosion. He then signaled to her Majesty's ship Edgar, which was near, "I am on fire and require assistance." The Edgar immediately bore down, lowered a cutter and sent it alongside in charge of a lieutenant. When the lieutenant saw how far the fire had got hold of the ship and that smoke was rushing through No. 2 ventilator he signaled to the Edgar that unless they could come alongside immediately with their fire hose there could be no possible chance of saving the Edenmoor. There was a rough sea running and the Edgar could not come alongside. The admiral signaled back for the crew to abandon the ship, and followed that up with a signal gun that they might immediately carry out the order, as he feared an explosion.

The Edgar remained near till 2:40 p. m., when she proceeded to take the burning vessel in tow, and at 5:20 p. m. succeeded in doing so, allowing no one to remain on board the Edenmoor. The admiral's object was to tow her either to Aden or Perim. The Edgar towed all night till 6:40 a. m., when the hawser parted. The Edgar was then stopped with the object of recommencing the tow. At 10:30 a. m. Admiral Fitzgerald sent for the captain, officers and engineers of the Edenmoor and pointed out the hopelessness of saving their ship, as she was on fire right alongside the starboard side of the bridge deck and the flames were half way up the funnel. The after part of No. 2 hold had caught fire as well and smoke was issuing through the ventilators. The admiral asked Capt. Laurenson if anything could be done to save the ship, to which the latter reluctantly replied that nothing could be done. The Edgar's deck was then cleared, she commenced firing and after a number of rounds of shot and shell had been fired the Edenmoor capsized and sank stern first. It is explained that although the oil was in tin cans, the heat would rapidly melt the solder and liberate the inflammable contents of the cases.—Newcastle Chronicle.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Prayers for Columbus.

Prof. Park of Andover figures rather amusingly in the reminiscences of the late Prof. Schaff, just published. In 1842 Schaff, being a privat-docent at Berlin, introduced Park to his German friends, among the rest to Kahnis. He relates that, under the continuous pelting of Park's questions, Kahnis finally exclaimed in despair: "God forgive Christopher Columbus for discovering America!"

He Preferred He Playing.

From Brooklyn Life comes the report of a sharp encounter between a man and a woman, one rude, the other witty.

Mrs. M., a well-known Bostonian, who talks very wittily and plays very well, once asked Prof. Blackenstein what made him so thoughtful.

"Madam," he replied, "I am wondering how it is you can make the piano talk so divinely and yourself so foolishly."

"Ah, well," retorted Mrs. M., "you see the piano knows it has me to listen to it, whereas I know I have only you to listen to me, which makes the difference."

"I pray you," said the professor, "play again. I like your playing best."

New-Fangled Medical Methods.

Aunt Becky—I don't believe in that young doctor, anyway.

Niece—Why not, auntie?

Aunt Becky—Well, the medicine he gives don't taste bad enough to do any good.—New York Journal.

A Beautiful Skin

is one of the chief requisites of an attractive appearance. Rough, dry, scaly patches, little blistery eruptions, red and unsightly ringworms—these would spoil the beauty of a veritable Venus. They are completely and quickly cured by Tetterine. 50 cents a box at drug stores or for 50 cents in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The beauty of holiness is not marred by time.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

France gathers a window tax on more than nine million houses.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Veneer cutting has reached such perfection that a single elephant's tusk, thirty inches long, is now cut into a sheet of ivory 150 inches long and 20 inches wide.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In the great volcano district of Iceland there is a whole mountain composed of eruptive clays and pure white sulphur. A beautiful grotto penetrates the western slope to an unknown depth.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Gloves made of frogskin are the latest novelty.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Fidelity to principle is the highest expediency.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

The lover of truth is a hater of persecution.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Heart wisdom is ahead of book learning.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

All beggars in Italy must be duly licensed.

Sent free, Klondike Map

From Gold Commission's official survey. Address Gardner & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Persia has only women carpet weavers.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 20, 1895.

Thunder can be heard nine miles away.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Australia sends cocoanut oil to England.

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."

CHAS. STEPEFORD.

Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to **CURE** Tobacco Habit.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast **Cocoa**

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

...Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

HERE IT IS!

sent to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,

134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

7000 BICYCLES carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed. $9.75 to $17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, $3 to $12. We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue and special offers. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money. M. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

WAGON Something entirely new.

A better Scale for less money than has ever been offered. Address, Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y. FREIGHT PAID. **SCALES**

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

WRITE L. FULTON, Att'y, Denton, Tex., if you have money due you in Texas or South.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

D N U 21

Worth Double the Price of the Best Chain Bicycle.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycles $125

Makes Hill Climbing Easy.

That is the verdict of those who have ridden them. Call on almost any Columbic dealer and try one. It won't cost you anything.

We continue to make the best chain wheels in the world. We use the same material and the same care in building Columbia Chain Wheels that we do with the Chainless.

Columbia Chain Wheels,	$75.
Hartford Bicycles,	50.
Vedette Bicycles,	$40, $35.

Machines and Prices Guaranteed.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 26.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

SPECIAL SALE !

Positively for 3 Days Only.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY,
May 20, May 21, May 23.

Children's Jackets and Reefers,
Misses' Jackets and Reefers,
Ladies' Suits,
Ladies' Skirts,
Ladies' Jackets,
Ladies' Capes.

Consigned by a noted New York City manufacturer to be sold at

Sacrifice Prices !

Remember May 20th, 21st and 23d, are the only days we can offer these goods. If nterested, Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

There'll be a
HOT TIME
In the
OLD TOWN
Soon.

OUR
Straw Hats
For the men and
Shirt Waists
For the ladies will prove cool things then.

"Remember the Maine"--Store.

Wolf & Crawford.

Foster's Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 27th to 31st and the next will reach the Pacific coast about June 1, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 2d, great central valleys 3d to 5th, eastern states 6th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 1, great central valleys 3rd, eastern states 5th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 4th, great central valleys 6th, eastern states 8th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. June 6th, will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west. Rainfall for that week will be below normal in the northeastern states, about normal elsewhere.

Not far from June 6th showers will become general in the northern, while it grows dryer in the southern states.

My next bulletin will contain general forecasts for June and as the question of drouth will, by that time, become a matter of importance that bulletin will be of more than general interest.

How He Gets Rid of Potato Bugs.

An expert potato grower has learned to lessen the ravishes of potato bugs by anticipation. Just before the plants make their appearance above the ground he scattered potato parings plentifully over the potato field, covered with an ample dressing of paris green. The first crop of beetles is thus taken care of and the summer's battle is half won.

Degraded the Flag.

An Altoona merchant has been sued under "An act to protect the American flag from insult or degradation," approved April 29, 1897. The merchant's alleged offense is having pasted on his newspaper advertisement a small flag which could easily be taken off and used on the lapel of one's coat.

Odd Fellows Picnic.

The Odd Fellows of Centre county will hold their annual basket picnic at Hecla Park on Wednesday, June 8th. An effort will be made to secure a special return train from Bellefonte to Coburn in the evening to accommodate those from this valley who wish to attend.

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires, is relief. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

COUNCIL MEETS.

A Resolution to Proceed at Once with the New Water Works.

The town council met in their regular session in the council room on Friday evening. All the members were present but two. The minutes of the last previous meeting were read and approved.

The lease for the exclusive water right on the tract of B. H. and G. F. Arney was reported completed and council accepted the same for the boro.

The following resolution was presented and on motion was adopted:

Whereas the Centre Hall Water Co. having contending in the Court of Common Pleas and in the Supreme Court the right of the boro to erect and maintain a water system as ordained by act of council August 13, 1897, which contention were obliged to meet and combat and whereas. The action of the council was fully sustained and our right to proceed in accordance with said act fully established in the opinion of Judge Love by a decree filed 1807, and approved by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Penn. on the 9th day of May, 1898. Therefore be it Resolved That the present Council proceed with the work as rapidly as possible as already begun in accordance with ordinance of Aug. 13, 1898.

Adjourned.

Decoration Day.

The program will be carried out according to the ritual of Sons of Veterans, Camp 318 in charge. At Georges valley cemetery the time of services will be 9 a. m., speakers, Rev. Faus and Prof. Keller. At Union cemetery services will begin at 1.45 p. m. sharp, speakers here will be Co. Supt. C. L. Gramley and Rev. Brown. At Spring Mills the parade will form at Grange Hall at 6 p. m. and proceed to Union cemetery, where the exercises will be carried out same as at other places; the speakers here will be Col. Jas. P. Coburn, S. V. Hosterman and Rev. D. M. Wolf. All members of the G. A. R., U. V. L. and all old soldiers or soldiers' sons, as well as any members of military or civic societies, are cordially invited to join in the parade. All citizens, Sunday schools or persons interested are invited to help in the tribute to our fellow heroes. One of the features of this years' exercises will be the tribute to the unknown dead, by the children; there will also be some recitations by children. In conclusion we ask everybody to help us make this a day of tribute to those who gave their lives for our country.

W. A. Brown, J. Victor Royer, B. F. Kennelly, committee Camp 318, S. of V.

Memorial Day Services.

The members of Samuel Shannon Post G. A. R. will assist the citizens of Linden Hall in the forenoon at 10 o'clock, returning to Centre Hall in time to make due preparations for the ceremonies at this place, which will take place at 6 o'clock p. m. The Sabbath schools, and other organizations, and citizens in general are cordially invited to join with the Veterans in honoring the memory of our dead soldiers. Please bring your flowers to the Post room on Monday. Addresses and music will constitute the exercises at the cemetery.

GEORGE SWEENY,
Post Commander.

The Reformed Classis.

The attendance upon the Reformed Classis which held its sessions here last week, was full as to ministers and delegates, with quite a number of visiting members of the denomination.

The Sabbath services were attended by crowded audiences, which had the benefits of able sermons and excellent music. The members of classis were the recipients of the kindliest hospitality from the citizens and departed highly pleased with their stay here.

Sunday Newspaper Race.

Sunday papers reached here last Sabbath morning at 10, being brought over from Lewistown to Bellefonte in two wagons by Cruse of Bellefonte, the number was 1800 copies. A rival party, Baum of Bellefonte, got his papers off the train at Lock Haven. It was a race between the parties to reach Bellefonte first.

Baum, it appears, reached Bellefonte about an hour ahead.

He is Patriotic.

John Uzzle, proprietor of the Washington house, at Snow Shoe, has erected an immense flag pole on his premises from which floats to the breeze a beautiful American flag. The ceremony attending the raising was attended by many residents of the place and the exercises were appropriate to the occasion.

Memorial Day Services.

The Spring Mills Camp, Sons of Veterans, have accepted the invitation of Samuel Shannon Post, No. 282, G. A. R., to attend the Memorial sermon, which will be delivered by Rev. Eisenberg in the Reformed church, on Sunday, May 29, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Met at Bellefonte.

The United Evangelical Christian Endeavor and Sunday School Convention is in session at Bellefonte. Forty ministers and fifty women delegates are present. Rev. Goodling delivered the address of Welcome.

Raised the Flag.

A large flag 10x20 feet, was swung to the breeze Tuesday morning across the diamond. The flag was purchased through the efforts of Charley Arney and John Van Pelt, who solicited subscriptions and to whom all credit is due for this patriotic effect. A fine large pole over sixty feet high was planted at the corner of the Lutheran church. The weather signal flags are put in service here giving the probabilities for the day as sent out by the weather bureau. The new flag is suspended on a rope between the large staff and a high tree aside of the hotel. The school board has ordered a large flag to be hung on the belfry of the school building. The citizens about the station are making an effort to secure a large flag also. With all these the town will not be lacking in showing its colors.

Individual Communion Set.

On last Sunday morning the Holy Communion was celebrated in the Reformed church of this place, it being the last day of the meeting of Classis. On this occasion for the first time in this part of the county, the individual communion set was used, which the members recently procured. The one common cup, heretofore almost universally used, is done away with by this system. It is a well known fact that there is always a great deal of unpleasantness as well as immediate danger incident to the old form of one cup. The danger is from a sanitary point of view. Microbes and disease germs are very liable to be conveyed from one lip to another, and in this age people lay great stress on this question. The unpleasant feature, and one which tends to detract much from the true spirit of the occasion, is, when, a communicant knows that a fellow-communicant has very recently risen from a bed of sickness, having been confined on account of some infectious disease. With this knowledge, although probably at the time there may be no imminent danger, it very naturally brings about a certain feeling of unpleasantness to a more or less degree. From a sanitary standpoint the innovation is especially commendable. However we think that the original symbolic idea is conveyed where all drink out of the one common *Communion* cup. The individual set consists of a number of small glasses arranged on a tray which is perforated with receivers into which the glasses perfectly fit. The system can be carried out without much friction and it seems to give universal satisfaction.

Shoving the Queer.

Monday afternoon a young man aged about twenty years, arrived in the town on the 3.00 train from Bellefonte. He was fairly well dressed, and stopped at the hotel. When he came to pay his bill he attempted to work off on Landlord Runkle two half dollars and a quarter, all counterfeit. Mr. Runkle discovered the nature of the goods at once and promptly handed the coin back. The fellow left the town the next morning, going east. The merchants and others in town were warned of the fellow, and his predilection for shoving the queer, and he did not succeed in getting rid of the stuff.

When Writing to Soldiers.

The postoffice department wants all persons writing to soldiers to put the full name and address of the sender either upon the envelope or enclosure. The rank, company and regiment of a soldier should be included in the address to insure prompt delivery. But should the location of the regiment be unknown to the writer, the remainder of the address will insure safe delivery. The department will appoint at once postoffice inspectors for the purpose of looking after the mail intended for the troops. They will constantly be in touch with the troops, and provide ways and means for delivering the mail.

Child Picked Up a Rattler.

Near Rauchtown a few days ago a young child of Oliver Weidler, while playing on the grass, picked up what it thought was a piece of sausage. The exclamations of the child attracted the attention of a member of the family who was horrified to see a rattlesnake in the child's hand. The reptile was killed and measured over three feet in length.

Visited the Cave.

Friday afternoon the ministers and delegates in attendance at the sessions of the Reformed Classis, were taken to the cave to give them a treat in the sights and grandeur of this famed cavern. The conveyances were supplied by the members of the Reformed church, and it was a most enjoyable outing for the visitors.

Death at Madisonburg.

Mary, the widow of Adam Shaffer, died on Monday morning, 16, aged 79 years. Three children are left to mourn her loss: U. S. Shaffer and E. S. Shaffer, of Madisonburg, and Mrs. J. W. Hazel, of Spring Mills. She was an active member of the Lutheran church.

Appointment Recalled.

The appointment for services in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill, next Sabbath, May 29th, is recalled.

Harry Reeser Meets an Untimely End in a Field.

When Ammon Gramley, who resides on Dr. Smith's farm, near Clintondale, walked out into one of the fields, Saturday evening, 14, he met a sight which he will not soon forget. He found a boy, whom he had taken to raise, Harry Reeser by name, lying under a heavy land roller with his life crushed out. He thinks the boy had been driving the horses for about an hour after dinner. The roller was going over a gully, and the boy must have felt himself being jostled off, when he evidently yelled "Whoa" to the horses. He must have fallen under the ponderous machine, and by the time the animals stopped the roller was on top of the boy. As he could not start the horses again, the animals stood still until 5 o'clock when Mr. Gramley came out and saw the result of the accident. The body of the dead youth was taken to the farm house, prepared for burial and was shipped to the home of deceased's parents at Danville. The boy was about 10 years old. —Centre Democrat.

Closed a Water Ditch.

The part of the ditch dug last summer, from the boro' line towards the Bible spring, was closed up again this week, since the quantity of water to be had from said spring was sadly misjudged by our esteemed councilmen although told by many not waterwise that the spring was far from having the needed quantity. This part, of the boro' plant, about one mile, would have been completed last summer at an expense of some $2500 had it not been for the injunction served at the time and a large sum of money would have been wasted. The council deserve credit for filling up the useless ditch thus wisely heading off possible accidents.

Postoffice Re-established.

After a delay of a couple months and with much inconvenience during that time, the people of Tusseyville, will again be provided with mail facilities. The Department discontinued the office, but through the efforts of Congressman Arnold it was re-established, and W. F. Rockey appointed postmaster. The office will be opened as soon as Mr. Rockey receives his commission. It will be kept in Swartz's store as before. Mr. Rockey has appointed Thomas Swartz his assistant.

Guard Against Stealing Wheels.

The Pennsylvania division, L. A. W., offers a reward of twenty-five dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person stealing a wheel belonging to a member of the organization in this state.

Clinton County News.

Arthur Labar, 14 years of age, who resides near Westfield, while out in the woods the other day with his dog had a lively experience. The dog discovered three large raccoons eating wintergreen berries and at once gave them battle. The three coons made a vicious attack upon the dog, and young Labar, disliking to see his dog chewed up in this manner, seized a club and killed all three.

The trial of the case of Wm. Quigley and Hannah Quigley, his wife, against the city of Lock Haven, ended Thursday morning with a verdict of $8,000 for Mrs. Quigley and $200 for Mr. Quigley. The suit was for damages for injuries received by Mrs. Quigley, who fell on the sidewalk at East Park st., March 7, 1896.

Love and Big Red Pimples.

About the most unhappy mortal in the universe is a boy of sixteen or thereabouts who possesses an all absorbing desire to ardently love some pretty girl and at the same time possesses a large stock of big, red pimples that will not disappear from view. Trouble in its worst form never worries man at any period in life to the extent that pimples do when mixed with "calf-love."

For a short time only—2-year-old Rose Bushes, 10c. each—worth five times that amount.

Gladiolics, Tuberoses,—bulbs 1c. each.

Cannas—5c. each.

Caladiums, or Elephant Ears, 10c each.

Organdies. Dimities, Ginghams, —in a great assortment.

Mattings, Rugs and Art Squares —a few choice patterns in Ingrain Carpets.

Initial Writing Papers—all the latest in that line.

Have you a wedding present to buy? This is the place to get it.

Roman Stripes and all the new fads in Linings.

Belts, Neck Ribbons, Shirt Waists Sets, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

GARMAN'S STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

We Lead,
Others Follow.

Here We Are Again.

A Solid Oak Chamber Suit, large Bevel Mirror, Double Tops, (on Bureau and Washstand,) regular price, $18.00, OUR PRICE, $12.75

Ask to see our large Antique Arm Rocker, (iron rods through arms,) $1.50.

PRICES NEVER SO LOW IN FURNITURE!

W. R. BRACHBILL,
'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Millinery - Carpets.

Dollars Saved by Buying Here !

The continuous stream of people that daily throng our store proves conclusively that this store offers the most for the "Almighty Dollar." Every week shows a continuous gain over our trade of last year. Our way of doing business is a new one to this community and it counts every time.

To give you satisfaction is our supreme desire, and we want to impress upon you now, and to keep you everlastingly impressed with the fact that we guarantee to you absolute satisfaction in all your dealings here by offering to return you your money should you feel dissatisfied.

We tell you a few things this week that are practical illustrations of the economy in trading here.

In Our New Carpet Department

We are showing some astonishing values. We are selling Carpets at fully 25 per cent. below the prices formerly paid in Bellefonte. Our prices are exactly the same as you pay in Philadelphia or New York for the same quality.

The New Idea Paper Patterns are now ready for June. The very best Pattern in the world for 10c. Fashion Plates for June are ready for you.

Ladies' Bleached Under Vests, full size, regular made lace neck and taped, a vest worth in any store 20c.; this week two for 25c.

Another lot of those 35c. Wash Silks in this week, same old price, 23c. Every thread in them is pure silk.

25 assorted Patterns, genuine French Organdies, retailed everywhere at 50c., our price - 35c.

10 pieces correct imitations of the above. You can hardly tell them from the French article, but we know them to be "American" at 18c. The colors are astonishingly well blended and could easily be sold for imported goods.

All colors in Linings to match the above from Cambrics at 5c. a yard, to Silks at 90c.

20 pieces assorted Dress Ginghams, all new goods, Striped Plaids and Broken Checks, the regular 8c. goods, this week at 5½c.

A few of our 5 cent Bargains:
Ladies' Vests at 5c.
3 cakes Buttermilk Soap for 5c.
Ladies' Plaid String Ties for 5c.
10x10 Stamped Linen Centre Piece for 5c.
"Quo Vadis" Belt Pius and Skirt Supporters, 5c.
Box of Paper and Envelopes, good quality, 5c.

Ladies' White Collars, 10c. Cuffs to match 15c.

Millinery Department.

A doubly increased force of hands in our work room and at work every night until 11 o'clock, and still unable to fill all our orders gives you an idea of the high point to which we have brought our Millinery Department.

Excellence of Material, Artistic Workmanship,

and a desire to please, have placed us in the lead.

All new shapes received the day after they make their appearance in Eastern cities.

Exclusive styles in neat nobby Sailors,

Hats trimmed free of charge when material is bought of us.

A rainy day bargain—26 inch Paragon Frame Umbrella, Congo Wood Handle satteen covered, 48c.

KATZ & CO.,
Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors. - - BELLEFONTE.